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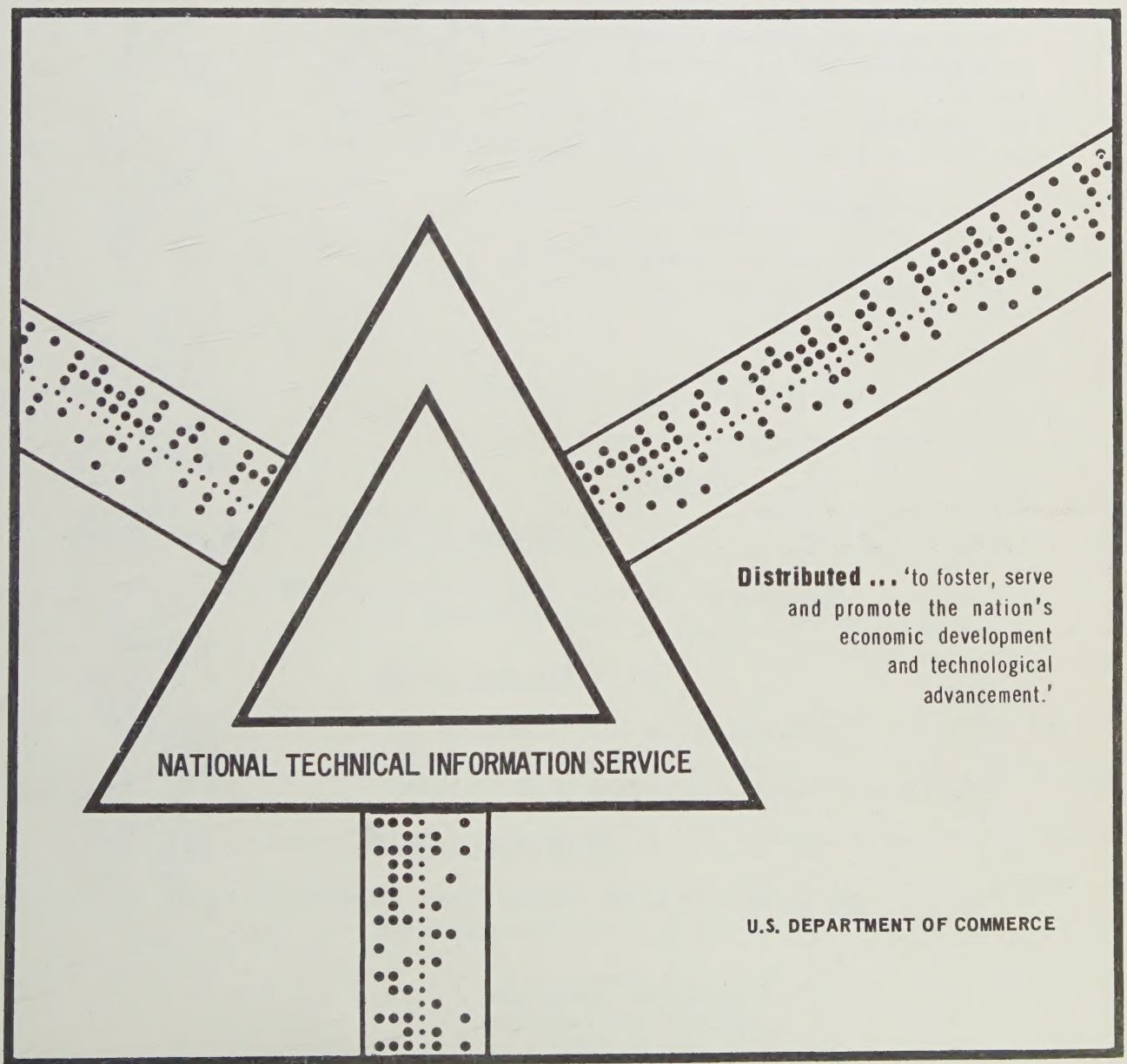
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* NATIONAL *
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FALSE MARXISM

Fabrications Cannot Cover Up Physiognomy of False Marxism

- In refutation of the reactionary fallacy of "the contradiction between an advanced socialist system and backward social productive forces"

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of CCP
Anhwei Provincial Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 30, 1971)

Black Specimen of Counterfeit Marxism

To expose false Marxist political swindlers and defend Marxism-Leninism is a fighting task assigned by history to the proletarian political party and the revolutionary people.

Lenin pointed out in his book, Materialism and Empirio-Criticism: "Increasingly clever fabrication of Marxism and the increasingly clever making-up of various anti-materialist doctrines so as to pass them for Marxism is a characteristic feature of modern revisionism as expressed in political economy, in questions of strategy, and in philosophy in general (epistemology and sociology)." The reactionary fallacy that the so-called principal contradiction in our country was "the contradiction between an advanced socialist system and backward social productive forces," which political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i painstakingly concocted after the basic completion in 1956 of the socialist transformation (hereinafter referred to as "three major transformations") of the system of ownership of means of production in our country, is just such a black specimen of clever fabrication of Marxism.

The contradiction between production relations and productive forces and that between the superstructure and the economic base are the basic contradictions of human society. The great teachings of Marx concerning these basic contradictions of society have revealed the law of development of human society. The great leader Chairman Mao has criticized the reactionary fallacy of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, summed up the new historical experience by applying dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and enriched and developed Marxism.

Chairman Mao has not only confirmed that "In the socialist society the basic contradiction is still one between production relations and productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base," but also scientifically analyzed the law of movement of the basic contradictions of the socialist society. He pointed out: In our country, "socialist production relations are already established. They conform to the development of productive forces but are not quite perfect, and these imperfections are contradictory with the development of productive forces. Apart from the fact that production relations and the development of productive forces are conformable and at the same time contradictory with each other, there is also the fact that the superstructure and the economic base are similarly conformable and contradictory with each other at the same time."

Chairman Mao also pointed out that the basic contradictions of the socialist society were "radically different in character and attendant circumstances" from those of the old society" and that they "can be ceaselessly resolved through the socialist system itself." This exactly shows the advantages of the socialist system.

Meanwhile, Chairman Mao has repeatedly warned us that it is necessary to attach importance to these contradictions and, under the leadership of the Party's correct line, correctly, promptly and continuously resolve the contradictions that continuously appear, "Otherwise, this socialist country of ours will go the opposite way and change its character, and there may be a restoration of the old order."

Political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type have completely apostatized against Marxism. While talking glibly about the basic contradictions of the socialist society, they declared preposterously that "contradictions" had appeared "between an advanced socialist system and backward social productive forces." Waving a "red flag" to oppose the red flag and adopting the fraudulent means of passing fish-eyes for pearls, they tried to revise radically the scientific principles of Marxism concerning the basic contradictions in a socialist society.

The "contradictions" which they have fabricated deny the aspect of "conformability" between production relations and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base after the basic completion of the three major transformations in our country, thus negating the necessity of the three major transformations and the superiority of the socialist system. They also distort the "mutually contradictory" aspect that still exists between production relations and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base under the conditions of socialism, thus denying that working people who have seized political power

must, under the leadership of the Party's correct line, ceaselessly resolve the contradictions between production relations and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base, and obliterating the necessity of continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to cover up their criminal scheme to restore capitalism by means of "peaceful evolution."

Marxism holds that productive forces and production relations, as well as the superstructure and the economic base, are a dialectical unity. Chairman Mao taught us long ago that in relation to production relations and the superstructure, productive forces and the economic base "generally play a principal, decisive role," but that under certain conditions production relations and the superstructure might "in turn play a principal and decisive role." The reactionary fallacy of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang on the one hand distorts the principle that in relation to production relations, productive forces generally play a principal and decisive role, and on the other hand obliterates the principal, decisive role played under certain conditions by changes in production relations and in the superstructure in relation to productive forces and the economic base.

The "contradictions between an advanced socialist system and backward social productive forces" concocted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang is nothing new, but is merely a reproduction under the new situation of the reactionary "theory of productive forces" of Bernstein and Kautsky which they have consistently trumpeted. No matter how they changed their slogans and resorted to new tricks with increasing cleverness, they could not get away from their fundamental principle, according to which all social development was only a natural result of the development of productive forces--principally production tools and production technologies. They surreptitiously substituted mechanical materialism for dialectical materialism, replaced the revolutionary dialectics with the vulgar theory of evolution, and passed historical idealism for historical materialism. They denied that revolution was the locomotive of history, obliterated class struggle as the motive power of the development of class society, and completely and arbitrarily revised the great Marxist doctrine concerning the basic contradictions of society, thus fully revealing their false Marxist character.

"Discrimination is possible only through comparison." Today, while the whole Party is engaged in developing repudiation of revisionism and rectification in depth, conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought relating to the scientific principle of the basic contradictions of society and thorough criticism of the reactionary fallacy fabricated by Liu Shao-ch'i's gang is of great, practical significance to the increasing of our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and the raising of our consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Denigration, with Fabricated "Contradictions," of the Three Major Transformations, Which Were Called "Adventurous Advance"

Marxism holds that in the movement of contradictions between productive forces and production relations, productive forces are the most active, most revolutionary factor, that change in production relations always takes place because, when productive forces develop to a certain stage, the existing production relations fall behind the productive forces and restrict their further development. It holds that advanced production relations do not mean that they have outstripped the productive forces, but mean that such production relations can conform to the requirements of the development of productive forces and push them forward at the time.

On the other hand, the fallacy of "contradictions between an advanced socialist system and backward social productive forces" fabricated by Liu Shao-ch'i's gang holds that contradictions exist between production relations and productive forces because productive forces "have fallen behind" production relations, which have "outstripped the productive forces" and "do not conform to them."

Thus it may be seen that although superficially Liu Shao-ch'i's gang admitted the "advanced" character of the socialist system, inwardly they falsely charged that our socialist production relations had exceeded the requirements of the development of productive forces and that the three major transformations were an "adventurous advance." They obliterated the fact that our socialist production relations and development of productive forces were conformable to each other and denied the superiority of the socialist system.

Three feet of ice is not the result of a single day's cold weather. Back in the days when our socialist revolution had just begun, Liu Shao-ch'i's gang already opposed the work to establish socialism under the excuse that our productive forces were "backward," and advocated "allowing capitalists to exist and prosper for several decades" without restriction. Even by the spring of 1955, when the high tide of socialism came to the Chinese countryside, they still energetically opposed "the adventurous advance" and, wielding the big axe, slashed the agricultural cooperatives right and left in a vain attempt to stop the wheels of history from going forward.

After the basic completion of the three major transformations, however, when they saw that the situation was unfavorable to them, they no longer dared to attack the three major transformations openly and frontally, but changing their tactics, concocted the monstrous theory of "contradictions between an advanced socialist system and backward social productive forces." On the surface they pretended to support the three major transformations, but actually they slanderously labeled the three major transformations an "adventurous advance," paving the way for their counter-attack and counter-reckoning when the time came.

Were the three major transformations an "adventurous advance"? No! On the contrary, they were an objective requirement of our social productive forces at a certain stage of development.

Marxism holds that whether a change in production relations is necessary and correct or not depends on whether the existing production relations restrict the development of the productive forces. It also depends on whether the changed production relations can promote the development of productive forces.

After the inauguration of the People's Republic of China, the proletariat had taken control of the power of the state, confiscated bureaucratic capital, established the socialist state-owned economy, and carried out land reform, enabling social productive forces to gain new development. The continuously developing productive forces, in particular the development of socialist industrialization, came into increasingly acute conflict with individual farming, handicrafts, and capitalist commerce and industry, and urgently required the three major transformations. Upon their basic completion, the three major transformations roused to the maximum the working people's socialist activism and promoted the big leap forward of 1958, increasingly showing the superiority of socialist production relations.

Facts show that the three major transformations were not only not an "adventurous advance" and not only did not run ahead of the productive forces, but on the contrary resolved the contradiction of the lack of conformity between the old production relations and the development of productive forces, and were therefore quite necessary and timely.

Old revisionists Bernstein, Kautsky & Co. declared that unless a country had reached a high level of industrialization and agricultural mechanization, it should not undertake socialist revolution at all. It was on the basis of such counter-revolutionary "theory" that Liu Shao-ch'i's gang, maintaining that since the level of development of production at that time in our country was somewhat lower than that of some capitalist countries, it would take several more decades of time to realize agricultural mechanization, falsely labeled the three major transformations an "adventurous advance" and declared that they were "not suited to the backward productive forces."

Now let us analyze this fallacy of the political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's kind.

The denial of Liu Shao-ch'i's gang of the necessity of the three major transformations on the "ground" that it would take several more decades to realize agricultural mechanization in our country did not hold water at all.

Such a fallacy distorts the Marxist principle that generally productive forces play a principal, decisive role in relation to production relations. In accordance with this principle, changes in production relations are in the final analysis determined by the development of productive forces. When productive forces develop to a certain stage, that is, when production relations "become shackles to productive forces owing to the

mode of development of these productive forces," (Marx: Preface To "Critique of Political Economy") there will be need of change in production relations.

Even before the three major transformations in our country, the production relations of capitalism and individual economy already seriously obstructed the development of social productive forces. Was that not enough reason for a change? But Liu Shao-ch'i's gang arbitrarily revised the principle as follows: Only when a radical change in production technology is first realized will it be possible to realize a change in production relations. Accordingly, they clamored for "mechanization before cooperativization." They loudly demanded that capitalism be allowed to develop without restriction for several more decades until state industrialization and agricultural mechanization was realized in our country, before socialism could be undertaken, and said that otherwise a "contradiction" would arise as a result of productive forces "lagging behind" production relations, and that would be an "adventurous advance."

As a matter of fact, according to this view of theirs it would be impossible to explain the history of even the genesis of capitalism. As we all know, capitalist production relations came into being even before a radical change took place in production technology. As Marx analyzed in Capital, the genesis of capitalism passed through at first the stage of simple cooperation and handicraft manufacture, and it was not till later that large-scale manufacture by machines developed and a radical change in production technology took place. Why then must there be a high degree of industrialization and agricultural mechanization before socialist production relations could come into being?

In "The Revolution in Our Country," Lenin said, "You say that civilization is necessary in order to build socialism. Excellent! Then why can we not first create such prerequisites for civilization in our country as expulsion of landlords and Russian capitalists, and then begin to head toward socialism? In what books have you seen it said that ordinary historical process does not permit or cannot have such a change?"

The fallacy also obliterates the counter-action of production relations against productive forces and denies the general law that any big development of productive forces invariably takes place after a change of production relations. The advocates of the fallacy denied that the old production relations had already seriously restricted the development of productive forces, disparagingly termed the three major transformations an "adventurous advance," and said they should be deferred for several decades till productive forces were greatly developed, and then socialist transformation of production relations could be undertaken. As a matter of fact, if the three major transformations had not been carried out, production could have only crawled forward slowly, if at all. How could there be any great development of productive forces? Political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's kind claimed that they understood Marx, but as Lenin had sharply criticized: "They know nothing whatever about things of decisive significance in Marxism--such as the revolutionary dialectics of Marxism."

Even more preposterous was the conclusion of Liu Shao-ch'i's gang that our productive forces "lagged behind" the production relations on the "ground" that the level of our production was lower than that of some capitalist countries, and their attack that the three major transformations were an "adventurous advance." They not only misrepresented the principle that the development of productive forces up to a certain stage would cause a change in production relations, but also obliterated the decisive action of a change in production relations on the development of productive forces under certain conditions, as well as the principal, decisive action of the superstructure on the economic base under certain conditions.

Take for example the US. As everybody knows, the production relations of US monopoly capitalism have long become shackles to the development of productive forces and social revolution should have taken place. But because the US proletariat, which represents advanced productive forces, has not yet seized state power through revolution, the monopoly capital groups which represent reactionary, decadent production relations, desperately utilizing their reactionary political power and employing the hard and soft counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the butcher and the priest, are able to brutally suppress the people's revolution and energetically maintain the old production relations. This is the crux of the question as to why a revolution cannot as yet take place with regard to US production relations.

In our country, the proletariat which represents advanced productive forces has already taken control of state power, and the contradictions between production relations and productive forces "can be ceaselessly resolved through the socialist system itself." Therefore, when production relations begin to militate against the development of productive forces, the state power of the proletarian dictatorship will consciously and promptly change and adjust the production relations, thus avoiding the emergence of such an abnormal state as that of the US.

Here the political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type have completely obliterated the difference between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie as well as the revolutionary role played by the state power of our proletarian dictatorship in consciously and promptly changing production relations to promote the development of productive forces.

Thus it may be seen that the fallacy of political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type is from beginning to end false Marxism. To blacken the three major transformations with such nonsense and call them an "adventurous advance" is like seizing upon a reed as if it were a ferry boat--it will surely not save the lives of this gang of political swindlers.

They Deny Objectively Existing Contradictions and Obliterate the Necessity of Continuing To Make Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

By producing the fallacy of "contradictions between an advanced socialist system and backward social production forces," Liu Shao-ch'i's gang not only made much of the so-called "backward" productive forces and denied

the necessity of the three major transformations, but, hoisting the banner of "an advanced socialist system," deleted at a single stroke the contradictions and struggle between production relations and the realm of the superstructure, radically obliterating the necessity of continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In a socialist society, is there no longer any contradiction and struggle between production relations and the superstructure? Is there no need of continuing to make revolution?

After the basic completion of the three major transformations, "Our socialist system was just established; it was not yet completely built and not fully consolidated." "Our socialist system still needed to pass through a process of continuing building and consolidation." Seen from the situation at that time, vestiges of the capitalistic system of private ownership still existed in production relations. In public-private jointly operated enterprises, capitalists still drew a fixed interest and there was still exploitation. Some of the agricultural cooperatives and handicrafts cooperatives were still of a semi-socialist character. This showed that in production relations, it was still necessary to continue to carry out socialist transformation.

More important still, problems of consolidation and improvement also continue to exist in socialist production relations itself. The course of consolidation and improvement of socialist production relations is also a course of ceaseless resolution of the contradictions between socialist production relations and productive forces. It should be seen that the basic completion of the three major transformations does not amount to the natural consolidation of the socialist production relations. There is still the problem of which line to implement, in other words, a problem of how to treat the human relations during productive labor.

Take for example the state-owned enterprises. Only by insisting on putting politics in command in accordance with the "Anshan Steel Constitution" formulated by Chairman Mao, strengthening leadership by the Party, launching mass movements in a big way, making cadres participate in labor and workers in management, reforming irrational regulations and systems, carrying out three-in-one combination of workers, cadres and technicians, and vigorously engaging in technical innovations and technical revolution will it be possible to persevere in managing enterprises in accordance with the character of the working class and to insure the progress of the enterprises in the direction of socialism.

If things were done in accordance with the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i's gang, the opposite situation would result. For example, within the enterprises, leadership personnel, instead of assuming the status of ordinary workers, would remain high above, live a life of ease and affluence, and depart from labor and from the masses. They would even place themselves above the Party and the masses, enforce the "one-manager system," reject leadership by the Party, and control, restrict and suppress the worker masses, leading the socialist enterprises away from the

orbit of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With regard to the relations between the worker masses and specialists and technicians, if blind faith was placed in bourgeois technical "authorities" instead of in the masses and "specialists were allowed to manage the factories," the leadership role of the working class would be negated and the socialist enterprises would gradually deteriorate and change their character. With regard to the relations between one enterprise and another, if "profit was put in command" and gains were to be made at another's expense, the relations of socialist co-operation between enterprises would be changed into capitalist relations of mutual deception and free competition. The result would be sabotage of state plans and throwing the door open for restoration of capitalism.

All this shows that after the solution of the problem of system of ownership, the continuing adjustment of human relations in the production process is still a very important problem. Here there still exists the struggle between the two classes and two roads. If the counter-revolutionary revisionist line is allowed to succeed, the socialist system of ownership will deteriorate and change its character. Nominally the signboard of socialism is still there, but in reality the enterprises will have become capitalist enterprises.

The inability of socialist production relations to consolidate of their own accord and the continuing presence of the danger of deterioration and change of character is inseparable from the continuing existence of quite acute contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base.

Any new economic base or new production relations must be supported and consolidated by its corresponding superstructure in order to be smoothly developed. This is particularly true of the socialist economic base. In our country, the state system and laws of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist ideology guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought are in conformity with the socialist economic base and effectively promote the formation and development of such a base. However, there still exist in the realm of the superstructure of the socialist society parts that do not conform to the socialist economic base. Failure to see this can be highly dangerous.

Marx and Engels pointed out in The Communist Manifesto: "Communist revolution is to effect the most thorough rupture with the relations of the traditional system of ownership. No wonder that in the course of its own development it will effect the most thorough rupture with the traditional ideas."

The carrying out of the three major transformations and establishment of socialist production relations is a great revolution to effect a rupture with the system of private ownership. To consolidate and exploit the fruit of this rupture, it is necessary to effect a thorough rupture with the traditional ideas built on the basis of the system of private ownership. However, as the ruling thought of the old society, the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes has run rampant for several thousand years and has taken deep root. It not only exists in the heads of the exploiting classes, but also

influences to varying degrees the broad masses of the people. It cannot immediately vanish with the demolition of the old economic base. Such a situation determines that even when the bourgeoisie has lost political power and its means of production, it still remains quite influential in the ideological sphere and in a certain period may even have the advantage over the proletariat.

So, thorough rupture with traditional ideas is even more difficult than rupture with the system of private ownership, and is a more profound, more complex, and more prolonged revolution. As Chairman Mao pointed out: "In the political-ideological domain, the struggle between socialism and capitalism to decide which will win will take a very long time to settle. It cannot be done within several decades, but can be done successfully only after one hundred or several hundred years."

Since the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes still enjoy considerable influence in the domain of the superstructure of the socialist society, the overthrown bourgeoisie, having lost their political power and their means of production, will always scheme to restore capitalism by making use of such reactionary potential and influence. Adopting the means of "drawing out and infiltrating the Party," they would painstakingly try to find and cultivate their agents within the Communist Party, so as to usurp the leadership power of the Party and the State, promote the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and turn socialism, by "peaceful evolution," into capitalism. This has been revealed by the facts of class struggle in the more than ten years since 1956.

Therefore, the contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base have become even more prominent after the basic completion of the three major transformations. To consolidate and exploit the fruit of the three major transformations and continue to resolve the contradictions between the production relations and productive forces, it is necessary to continue to resolve the contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base. The great proletarian cultural revolution, personally launched and led by Chairman Mao, has fully shown that if we had not made revolution in the domain of the superstructure and consolidated the total dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the various cultural domains, but let the small handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, then the socialist economic base would not be consolidated and moreover would be in danger of degenerating into capitalism.

It may be seen from the analysis above that in a socialist society the contradictions between production relations and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base often take the form of class contradiction and class struggle--here principally contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. So, Chairman Mao points out in a generalized way that the principal contradiction in a socialist society is "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." It is on the basis of the law of movement of the basic contradictions in the socialist society and on the principal contradiction between the proletariat and the

bourgeois in the socialist society that Chairman Mao has formulated the basic line of our Party for the whole socialist historical phase and guided us in persevering in class struggle, persevering in the dictatorship of the proletariat, and persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus winning one victory after another.

By concocting such a reactionary fallacy as "contradiction between an advanced socialist system and backward social productive forces" and trumpeting that "the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie are already basically resolved" and that "the principal task of our people and our Party is to develop the productive forces as quickly as possible," the political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i tried to deceive us into neglecting the continuing revolution in the superstructure and in production relations and forgetting the basic task of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the fact that the question of which--the working class or the bourgeoisie--was to win out was far from final settlement, and to make us bury ourselves in production to the neglect of the continuing revolution, so that they might seize the opportunity and turn socialism into capitalism by means of "peaceful evolution" under the pretext of having to develop production.

Of course, we cannot say, because of this, that we do not have to carry on production successfully and to attach importance to technology. Chairman Mao taught us long ago: "Anyone who does not take care to study production cannot be said to be a good leader." The question is that, in order to insure the development of production and technology in the direction of socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, it is necessary to implement conscientiously the guideline of "grasping revolution and stimulating production." Politics is the supreme commander and the soul, and "political work is the lifeline of all economic work." Failure to persevere in continuing to make revolution and failure to insist on putting proletarian politics in command will mean not only failure in production, but also going astray onto the evil road of capitalism.

In the past some of our comrades, who did not conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, who lacked the ability to discriminate between true and false Marxism, who did not know the dialectical relationship between production relations and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base under socialist conditions, and who did not understand the necessity of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, paid no attention to the political line and to politics but were engrossed all the time in production and technology, in the belief that they were working hard to build socialism. They did not realize that by so doing they were playing into the hands of Liu Shao-ch'i's gang of political swindlers and helping them to restore capitalism.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, we must "carry out an education in respect of ideology and the political line." We must prevent not only the mistaken tendency to bury ourselves in production to the neglect of politics, but also another mistaken tendency to talk emptily about politics

without paying attention to production. We must consciously put revolution and production in their right relationship to each other and win a twin victory in revolution and production.

No matter how all the false Marxist political swindlers fabricate Marxism with increasing cleverness, they will one by one reveal their true colors in the magic mirror of Marxism, Leninism, and the thought of Mao Tse-tung and become a heap of dog's droppings spurned by mankind. That is historical dialectics.

Let all false Marxists weep in a corner! Marxism, Leninism, and the thought of Mao Tse-tung is invincible!

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Revolution and Production on Shenyang's Industrial and Communications Fronts in Ever Better Situation

- Over 100 factories and enterprises have fulfilled state plans for the year ahead of schedule

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 30, 1971)

(NCNA Shenyang, November 29) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well," the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels on the industrial and communications fronts in Shenyang municipality perseveringly go deep into reality to make investigation and study, to sum up experience and to apply the experience of the typical cases in pushing the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" to develop in depth. This brings about an excellent situation in revolution and production in the municipality.

During the period from January to October of this year, the value of total industrial output of this municipality exceeded that in the corresponding period of last year by 10 percent, and the output of such major products as mining, metallurgical and transportation equipment, big machine tools, tractors, machine-drawn farm tools, alternating current electric motors, industrial ball bearings, cement, sulphuric acid, fungicides and bicycles has also increased by over 20 percent. By the end of October, 110 factories and enterprises in the municipality already fulfilled this year's state plans ahead of schedule.

Reviewing the course of learning from Tach'ing after the beginning of this year, the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels on the industrial and communications fronts in Shenyang municipality have deeply learned that in order to continuously lead the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing to develop in depth, it is imperative to grasp earnestly the typical cases and apply the experience of these cases in guiding the situation as a whole, and only in this way will it be possible to express the experience of Tach'ing in a concrete way and to make the experience of Tach'ing blossom and bear fruit in every sector.

At the beginning, some units remained at the stage of issuing general calls in the course of learning from Tach'ing in industry. They failed to score noteworthy results despite the leaders' efforts to mobilize the masses repeatedly. The Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee felt that it would not do to allow the mass movement to remain at the stage of issuing general calls and effort had to be made to seriously sum up the typical experience and use the models to push forward the situation as a whole in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. Accordingly, they led the leading members at all levels to go deep into the advanced units which had successfully carried out the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing, and to sum up their experience.

At that time, some units held the erroneous idea that "the standard of Tach'ing is high and it is hardly possible to follow its example" and "the conditions of our factory are different from those of Tach'ing and we cannot learn from it easily." In view of such an idea, the municipal revolutionary committee summed up the typical experience of the three small factories, namely, T'iehhsi Heavy-Industry Powder Metallurgical Plant, Shenyang Municipal Ping-Pong Ball Factory, and Shenyang Municipal Spirit Level Factory, in learning from Tach'ing and getting rid of their backwardness, and set them up as examples for all other enterprises of the municipality.

As a result of interference by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past, Shenyang Liming Machine Building Works failed for a long time to unfold the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing sufficiently well. Later, its leaders learned things humbly from these three small factories, vigorously detected their own shortcomings and tightly grasped the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Like the workers of Tach'ing, they combined the revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude and mobilized the masses to carry out technical innovation in depth. This works changed its outlook very quickly and became one of the advanced enterprises of the municipality.

The Party organizations and the revolutionary committee at all levels on the industrial and communications fronts in Shenyang municipality have learned this from practice: In order to grasp typical cases well, leading members must go deep into reality and make investigation and study seriously--this is also an important aspect of the realization of ideological revolutionization of the leading group.

The Municipal Metallurgical Bureau formerly summed up some of its experience in learning from Tach'ing. But because it did not make deep-going investigation and study, its experience could not be popularized with good results. This year, in the course of criticizing revisionism and holding rectification meetings, the leading group of this bureau seriously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, relentlessly criticized the idealist transcendentalism advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, and established the viewpoint of "practice first." A small number of the cadres of this bureau stayed in the offices to handle the day-to-day work while the majority of the cadres went deep into the basic-level units to investigate the conditions seriously, to analyze the situation of the movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" and to sum up relevant experience. Good results were achieved.

Wang Kan-tung, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of this bureau, went to stay and work in Lihsin Iron Mine, which the Iron and Steel General Plant built in 1969. The broad masses of workers of this mine followed the example of the workers of Tach'ing. Working in the open and treading over the barren hills, they extracted ores by the indigenous method. After two years' arduous labor, they made and innovated the machines and other equipment one after another with their own hands, basically realizing mechanization in the dislodging and transportation of rocks. Efficiency of production was greatly increased. Wang Kan-tung got together with the workers

to sum up and popularize the experience of this mine, which was warmly received by the whole metallurgical industry system. Various factories and mining enterprises sent some people to visit and learn from this mine, thereby quickly touching off an upsurge of "learning from Tach'ing which is far away and from Lihsin which is in the vicinity." This promoted the brisk development of the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing.

The phenomenon of losses existed universally in various factories under the Shenyang Municipal Agricultural Machine Bureau in the past. This year, the principal leading member of this bureau went personally to stay and work in the small tractor plant and led the broad masses of this plant to seriously study Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction" and "On Practice," to criticize the erroneous ideas of "farm machinery is special," "it is lawful to lose money" and "it is reasonable to give the plant subsidy," to change the irrational regulations and systems, to launch technical innovation on a big scale, and to reinforce the weak links of production and reduce cost of production through self-reliance. Very quickly they became profit-making units instead of continuing to suffer losses. The popularization of this plant's experience among all other factories under the municipal bureau of agricultural machinery played an active role in pushing various enterprises to solve their problems of losses. At the beginning of this year, the factories and mining enterprises of the whole municipality took measures to change the irrational regulations and systems.

From investigation and study, the municipal revolutionary committee discovered that the Shenyang Rolling Stock Plant learned from the Tach'ing workers their revolutionary spirit, seriously distinguished the rational regulations and systems from the past practice of supervision, control and oppression of the workers, and scored excellent results in improving the regulations and systems. It introduced to all factories of the municipality the experience of this plant, pushing the work of improving the regulations and systems to develop healthily.

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CEMENT PRODUCTION

1,800-Odd Small Cement Works Set Up in the Whole Country

- By adhering to the guideline of walking on both legs and developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 29, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch, November 28) In developing local industries, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in our country are resolutely implementing a set of walking-on-two-legs guidelines, such as the simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small undertakings, put forward by Chairman Mao. The masses are widely aroused to develop energetically small-sized cement works where local conditions permit. This brings about an excellent situation marked by thriving prosperity in our cement industry.

At present, 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in our country have set up over 1,800 small cement works. These small cement works are spread over 60 percent of the hsien of the whole country. They are now found in every hsien in Taian, Yentai, Ch'angwei and Tsining and other areas of Shantung; the area of Hsinhsiang, Honan; the areas of Chaoch'ing and Shaokuan, Kwangtung; the area of Ch'aohu, Anhwei; the area of Hsienyang, Shensi; the area of Hsienning, Hupeh; the area of Wuchou, Kwangsi; the area of Chiuchiang, Kiangsi; and the area of Moutanchiang, Heilungkiang. This year, output of our small cement works will account for over 40 percent of the total national cement output. The quality of cement generally stays steadily at the level above No. 400. The booming growth of small cement works has given not only an effective boost to farmland water conservation construction but also a spur to local industries. It plays an active role in socialist construction.

In the development of small cement works, various areas of the country have seriously implemented the general guideline for the development of national economy, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry the leading factor." They have doggedly followed the serve-agriculture orientation. From the second half of last year, Shantung Province began to build 187 small cement works in accordance with its own available resources. Now in the whole province there are over 210 small cement works in operation. Their output accounts for around 70 percent of the total provincial cement production. One year ago, Taian hsien of this province was still incapable of producing cement. For its agricultural needs, it had to rely completely on the state for supplies. For nearly one year or so, people of the hsien have developed the "paupers'" spirit and had 17 small cement works built in succession by hsien, communes, production brigades and various lines and trades. By drawing on local resources, over 6,000 tons of cement was turned out.

In developing the small cement works, the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of various areas have developed the revolutionary spirit of

relying on their own efforts and fighting amidst hardship. By doggedly adhering to the principle of bearing realities in mind, drawing on local resources and resorting to indigenous methods, they have rapidly brought into production small cement works one by one. The Liku Cement Works in the area of Hsinhsiang, Honan Province, started in 1958 with simple available equipment and a capital of no more than ¥200 collected by seven poor and lower-middle peasants. After 13 years of hard struggle, daily cement output of the factory has increased from 25 kilograms at the early stage of its operation to 350 tons. Production technology has developed from manual handling of all processes to semi-mechanization. Now the works is capable of turning out not only No. 400 mine-slag cement but also No. 500 silicate cement.

The Cement Works of Ho-lin-ko-erh hsien, Inner Mongolia, was built in November last year by 15 poor and lower-middle peasants and three cadres on a barren slope with no other equipment than a few sets of crudely made machines. In the past year, hard struggle in launching an enterprise has been rewarded with an output of over 200 tons of No. 400 cement. A boost was given to industrial and agricultural production in the hsien. A neighborhood cement works set up by five housewives in Chiahsing hsien, Chekiang is now capable of a daily output of 20 tons.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the No. 8 production team of the Shengli brigade of Lienshan commune of Kuanghan hsien, Szechwan Province, spent one month setting up a small cement works manned by four persons. It claimed a daily output of half a ton. The team's needs for farmland capital construction were basically satisfied.

By setting in motion the masses, the Party committees and revolutionary committees of various areas have successfully experimented with the manufacture of cement by using such materials as white clay, pebbles, oyster shells, calcite, coral, coal rocks (煤矸石), furnace cinder, volcanic ash, etc. This lengthens the list of cement-making materials from several in the past to several tens of varieties. A broad path is carved out for the development of the cement industry. Meanwhile, a major transformation of cement-producing vaults and mills is effected in various areas. The "egg-shaped underground vault" built by Liku Cement Works of the area of Hsinhsiang, Honan and the "cement wheel-shaped vault" by the Limestone Mine of Yingk'ou, Liaoning, were two kinds of baking vaults created by the masses to meet the needs of hsien- and commune-level cement works. They are simple in structure, easy to build, economical in the use of equipment and capital and quick in producing results. These two kinds of vaults are now being popularized in all areas of the country.

To help the healthy growth of the small cement works, the Party committees of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have strengthened leadership over such a task. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Make over-all arrangements and proper plans," they have worked out unified plans for the development of small cement works and made rational arrangements. Apart from being devoted to the repair and construction of

electric-operated irrigation stations, water-lifting stations, small-sized dams, bridges, sea dams, etc., cement output of small cement works in various areas is being used in building cement boats, rail sleepers, factory fixtures, wire posts, etc. Some areas also use cement for building doors, windows, tables, and chairs. A large supply of timber, rolled steel and other construction materials is saved. The practice is hailed by the masses.

For several years, the area of Taian, Shantung Province, has devoted locally made cement to the repair and building and expansion of 95 middle-sized and small reservoirs, 480 tiny-sized reservoirs, over 2,200 water-lifting stations, 19,000-odd machine-operated wells and 1,790-odd pond dams. An effective boost is given to the development of agricultural production.

To sum up and popularize various areas' experience in the building of small cement works, the Commission of State Capital Construction has recently called an on-the-spot experience-exchanging meeting in Taian, Shantung, to sum up and exchange the experiences in developing the cement industry obtained by over 20 units including the area of Taian hsien; the Liku Cement Works of the area of Hsinhsiang, Honan; Chienshe Neighborhood Cement Works of Chiahsing hsien, Chekiang Province; etc.

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EXEMPLARY COMMUNE

From the "Bottom Place" to the "Top Place"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 29, 1971)

Shuitung commune of Chinch'eng hsien in Shansi Province formerly used to be one of the most backward communes in the whole hsien. In the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement, Shuitung commune made startling progress, and from the "bottom place," it leaped with a single bound to the "top place" to become an advanced unit of the hsien in learning agriculture from Tachai. In 1970, in spite of being beset by many natural calamities, the per-mow yield of grain nevertheless crossed the "Yellow River" to show a two-fold increase over that of 1966. This year, most of the 18 production brigades in the commune have crossed the "Yangtze" in the per-mow yield of cotton and grain, and both the per-mow yield and the total yield have recorded an increase of more than 20 percent over last year's.

Shuitung commune is situated in a mountainous region where water shortage was acute. Of the 22,000 mow of farmland only 2 mow was watered, and the natural condition used to be very poor. Now upon entering Shuitung commune, one could see by looking upward the tier upon tier of Tachai-type fields and the row after row of stone dams. Looking down, one could see projects everywhere on both banks of the winding Tan River bends for regulating the river, for land reclamation, for opening up the hillside and for controlling the water. It is the same Shuitung, but after learning from Tachai, it has changed everything.

In 1967, the Shuitung commune revolutionary committee was set up. By conscientiously summing up the lessons of several years of experience in learning from Tachai as well as studying over again Chairman Mao's great teaching "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well," it realized that the leading members in the past had only issued calls without providing concrete leadership, and that as they had no typical cases to grasp they were unable to provide concrete leadership work. The leading members of the commune sought the views of the masses in breadth and depth, and the poor and lower-middle peasants drew blood by pointing out "Learning from Tachai on paper and by words without giving local living examples--How can the features of Shuitung be transformed!" This sharp criticism enlightened each leading member of the commune considerably.

The leading members of the revolutionary committee of the commune went to Houchangwa production brigade to settle down. The principal leading member of this production brigade had in the past strayed from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They first assisted the Party branch of this production brigade to look for the cause of the long period of backwardness, to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and to raise the awareness of the line. On the basis of improved understanding and striking while the iron was hot, the leading members of the commune organized the poor and lower-middle peasants on the question of learning from Tachai in agriculture to seek out the cause in line and to dig for the root ideologically. In that way the

consciousness of the cadres and the masses in learning from Tachai was greatly raised. In the impoverished land of Houchangwa where "in dry weather the earth is hard as rock, when it is wet mud will stick to the hoe; the top soil is only three inches deep, and when it rains down the slope it will run," they built 571 mow of Tachai-type fields. In 1970 the per-mow production of grain had risen from the pre-great-cultural-revolution figure of 246 catties to 1,030 catties and it became a typical case of learn from Tachai in the whole commune.

The cultivation of a typical case has been a struggle. How to transform "a red point" into "a red field" has also been a struggle. At the beginning, some of the leading members in the commune only regarded the Houchangwa model as "a pot of flowers," and were contented with "being a pioneer at meetings, having an example in making reports and winning prestige for the leadership."

The cadres of some of the larger production brigades said, "Houchangwa is hardly as big as one of our production teams, naturally it is easy for them to change their physiognomy. Our brigade is big and we have more people who are not of one mind, it will not be as easy for us to reap high yield."

In the light of this mentality, the commune again organized the cadres and mass representatives to go to Hsikou production brigade in P'ingshun hsien and Nanch'eng production brigade in Ch'angchih hsien for a visit. After the visit and study, everybody said, "Our village is not as big as Nanch'eng and our conditions are hardly as bad as those of Hsikou. The reason we have failed in learning from Tachai properly is in the final analysis because we have not set the pace properly or led the way well." After understanding had been improved, the learn from Tachai and overtake Houchangwa mass movement was developed in a flourishing and vigorous manner.

In order to extend the Tachai experience in an all-round manner, the leading members of the commune also organized the cadres of some of the "long existing big trouble" units to go to Houchangwa and hold study classes on line struggle. By means of comparative analysis everybody was able to differentiate between what was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and what was Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and raised their awareness of line struggle.

Chuantoling production team of Shuihsi production brigade is just next door to Houchangwa. Their land adjoined one another and the two villages drew water from the same well. However, of these two one was good while the other was bad. Lang Wen-ch'ing, secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade who lost a leg for the revolution, supporting himself on his crutches, led the cadres and masses of Chuantoling on a visit to Houchangwa to learn from them. Upon their return, they vigorously grasped the class struggle, unfolded remembering hardships and counting blessings activities, affirmed their faith to learn from Houchangwa in taking the Tachai road.

After several years of intense struggle they repaired two large stone dams more than 400 meters in length and turned 267 mow of hillside into Tachai-like

farms. Last year, the per-mow yield reached 1,400 catties and the average per-household grain production reached 14,000 catties as a contribution toward the revolution.

By going deep into the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles and carrying out meticulous ideological work penetratingly, members of the Party committee for Shuitung commune have summed up in time the various different experiences together with the cadres of production brigades and teams. The commune has its key production brigades, the production brigades have their key production teams and the production teams have their own sample fields. The leading cadres bear in their mind the over-all situation and have typical cases within their grasp. These different typical cases become "steps" leading to learning from Tachai agriculturally and form in the whole commune an excellent situation for actively learning from Tachai.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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PARTY LEADERSHIP

Sum Up Experience in Strengthening Party Leadership

- Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

following is full text of the editorial "sum up the experience in strengthening party leadership" prepared by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily":

in line with the great leader chairman mao's instructions "(boldface begins) read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism (boldface ends)" and "(boldface begins) carry out education in ideology and political line (boldface ends)", the whole party has unfolded a movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and deepened it step by step since the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party. the movement has attained marked results and achieved great victory. by seriously reading works by marx, lenin and chairman mao, the masses of party members, and particularly senior party cadres, have heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and have gone a step further in exposing and criticizing such swindlers as liu shao-chi. new party committees at various levels have generally been established and the struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution is developing in depth. rallying all the more closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao and advancing along the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the party, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have continued to win new successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the communique of the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee called for strengthening party building and "giving further play to the leading role of the vanguard of the proletariat". in the past year and more, the whole party has done a great deal of work in accordance with chairman mao's line for party building. the present domestic and international situation is very fine. in order to fulfil our party's glorious tasks still better, the party committees at all levels must sum up their experience in earnest so as to continue to strengthen party leadership over all kinds of work.

what are the main questions to be stressed in strengthening party leadership?

it is imperative to strengthen party concept. chairman mao teaches us: "(boldface begins) the chinese communist party is the core of leadership of the whole chinese people. without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious. (boldface ends)" our party is the vanguard of the proletariat; it is the highest form of class organization of the

proletariat. of the seven factors, namely, industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the party, the party gives leadership to all the rest. party committees at all levels should exercise centralized leadership in all fields of work in accordance with the party's line and policies and, for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to unite the revolutionary masses and unite all the forces that can be united so as to give fuller play to the role of the vanguard of the proletariat as the core. chairman mao regards party building as one of the three principal magic weapons for the chinese revolution and (boldface begins) helping to strengthen, and not discard or weaken, the leadership of the communist party (boldface ends) as one of the most important political criteria for distinguishing fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds. in the complicated class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, every party member and every revolutionary must firmly bear in mind chairman mao's teaching: "(boldface begins) we must have faith in the masses and we must have faith in the party. these are two cardinal principles. if we doubt these principles, we shall accomplish nothing. (boldface ends)" it is necessary especially for members of party committees at all levels to strengthen party concept and place themselves within the party committee and not outside it, still less above it.

it is imperative to carry on education in ideology and political line in a deep-going way. chairman mao pointed out on many occasions: (boldface begins) the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. (boldface ends) policies are the concrete embodiment of a political line. fundamentally, strengthening party leadership means the firm implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. the history of inner-party struggle between the two lines shows that the representatives of the bourgeoisie always change their tactics in an attempt to substitute their opportunist line and policies for the party's marxist-leninist line and policies and substitute their bourgeois programme for the party's proletarian programme, and thus to bring about a change in the character of the party, turning it from a proletarian into a bourgeois party, and achieve their criminal aim of abolishing party leadership and undermining the chinese revolution. this is an inevitable reflection of the class struggle which is going on in society. under the guidance of chairman mao's correct line and proletarian policies, our party is growing more consolidated and stronger in the storms of class struggle. neither imperialism, nor social-imperialism, nor revisionism within our party has been able to defeat us. on the contrary, every triumph of the correct line over the incorrect line has dealt heavy blows at the enemies at home and abroad, brought about still greater victories in the revolutionary cause and enabled our party to become stronger, more united and thriving. this is the conclusion drawn by history.

it is imperative to strengthen the unity of the party. chairman mao has all along stressed the importance of (boldface begins) being able at uniting with the great majority (boldface ends) and regarded the unity of the party as the most essential factor in winning victory in the revolution and construction. had it

not been for the correct line of unity of the seventh party congress, the new democratic revolution could not have achieved victory. and had it not been for the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress, the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution could not have been consolidated and developed. opportunism in politics is inevitably accompanied by mountain-strongnold mentality, sectarianism and splittism organizationally. history does not lack such lessons. chen tu-hsiu's patriarchism, chu chiu-pai's punitiveness, li li-san's "my word is law", wang ming's "ruthless struggle and merciless blows", chang kuo-tao's splittism and warlordism, and the "striking at many in order to protect a handful" practised by liu shao-chi and other swindlers have all caused great harm to the unity and unification of the party. in his struggle against opportunist lines, chairman mao set forth the principles of "(boldface begins) unity, criticism, unity (boldface ends)" and "(boldface begins) learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient (boldface ends)". only by implementing these principles is it possible to educate the cadres and strengthen the unity of the party on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. hidden anti-party and anti-socialist counter-revolutionaries are very few in number. the overwhelming majority of good people who committed mistakes in political line are able to return to the correct line through criticism and self-criticism.

(boldface begins) it is imperative to be forthright and upright. (boldface ends) chairman mao pointed out long ago: "(boldface begins) we communists have always disdained to conceal our views. (boldface ends)" all party comrades, and it goes without saying for senior party cadres, must be frank and forthright politically. at all times one ought to state one's political views openly and, on every important political issue, express one's position, either for or against, adhering to what is right and correcting what is wrong. this is a question of the party's style of work and of party spirit. as chieftains of opportunist lines are engaged in splitting activities, they are bound to resort to conspiracies and intrigues. in his famous talk in 1964 on bringing up successors, chairman mao pointed out "(boldface begins) beware of those who engage in conspiracies and intrigues. for instance, kao kang, jao shu-shih, peng teh-huai, huang ke-cheng and others have emerged on the central committee. everything divides into two. some persons are bent on plotting. they want to do this, so what can be done. even now there are such persons at it. that there are persons plotting is an objective fact. it is not a question of whether we like it or not. (boldface ends)" in our party's history, those bourgeois careerists, conspirators and persons having illicit relations with foreign countries, who clung to opportunist lines and engaged in conspiracies, could not but bring ruin, disgrace and destruction upon themselves in the end.

it is imperative to strengthen the sense of discipline. discipline is the guarantee for the implementation of the line. in summing up our party's struggle against chang kuo-tao's opportunist line, chairman mao pointed out: "(boldface begins) some people violate party discipline through not knowing what it is, while others, like chang kuo-tao, violate it knowingly and take

advantage of many party members' ignorance to achieve their treacherous purposes. hence it is necessary to educate members in party discipline so that the rank and file will not only observe discipline themselves, but will exercise supervision over the leaders so that they, too, observe it, thus preventing the recurrence of cases like chang kuo-tao's. (boldface ends)" we must bear firmly in mind this historical experience, resolutely carry out the party's unified discipline stipulated in the party constitution and resolutely carry out "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" formulated by chairman mao. it is necessary to learn and sing well "the internationale" and the song "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and "(boldface begins) educate the cadres, the masses, the party members and the people in the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention (boldface ends)".

(boldface begins) it is imperative to practise marxism-leninism, and not revisionism (boldface ends). to practise marxism or to practise revisionism? the struggles between the two lines within our party, in the final analysis, boil down to this question. why is it that some people are fooled and taken in during the struggle between the two lines? the fundamental reason is that they do not read and study seriously and cannot distinguish materialism from idealism and the marxist line from the opportunist line. this is an extremely profound lesson. comrades throughout the party, senior party cadres in particular, must follow chairman mao's teachings, continuously persist in reading and studying seriously, have a good grasp of marxism, consciously remould their world outlook, combine study with revolutionary mass criticism, constantly raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line ever more consciously.

.the chinese communist party with comrade mao tsetung as its leader is a great, glorious and correct party. through positive and negative examples, the previous struggles between the two lines have enabled us to understand ever more deeply that chairman mao's leadership means the greatest happiness for the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, and that chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the life-blood of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, let us (boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories exclamation (boldface ends)

ANTIQUES

Valuable Antiquities Unearthed in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 1, 1971)

a number of fairly important relics, including some of the pre-historic period, have been excavated in kansu province, northwest china, during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they provide plentiful materials for the study of chinese history in many fields: politics, economics, culture, art and contacts with other countries in ancient times.

unearthed in paitsaopo in lingtai county in september 1967 were 340 bronzes of the early period of the western chou dynasty (approximately 11th century to 770 b.c.). they are well-preserved, simple but superb in form and bear legible inscriptions. there is also a jade chisel carved in the form of a slave. these finds provide important data for the study of the history of ancient chinese society.

seventeen bronzes of the chin dynasty (221-207 b.c.) were discovered in shangyuanchia in chinan county in 1967. among them is a bronze weight (used with a steelyard) with incised inscriptions of imperial edicts of the first emperor (shih huang ti) and his successor, the second emperor, of the dynasty. this shows the unification of china during the chin dynasty and the establishment of a centralized government. other bronzes carry on the style of those of the warring states period (403-221 b.c.) and anticipate the shapes of the han dynasty (206 b.c.-220 a.d.). a bronze lamp in particular is novel and unusual in form. it has a shaft which can revolve and, when opened, becomes three lamps and, when shut, becomes one. it is handy and when the lid is put on it, one can carry it about. this shows the craftsmanship of that period.

a tomb of the eastern han dynasty (25-220 a.d.) was found by peasants of leitai in wuwei county in 1969. unearthed from the tomb were gold objects, bronzes, iron ware, jade and bone objects, lacquer ware and stone vessels, 220 items in all. these include 14 bronze chariots and 17 bronze horses with warriors on horseback. there were also 45 bronze figurines, including charioteers, grooms, and men and women slaves.

this han tomb is an "underground museum". found in the tomb was a masterpiece of ancient art -- a galloping horse treading on a flying swallow. this bronze shows originality in form. the horse is holding its head high, neighing and galloping, its long tail flying in the wind. in order to show the horse at a full gallop, the sculptor, with bold imagination, depicts the horse treading a flying swallow under its right hind hoof with its three other hoofs kicking in the air. this sculpture with a fine romantic touch shows the creative vision of the artist. this masterpiece by an ancient anonymous artist is lifelike in pose, superb in craftsmanship and imaginative

and the artistic shape conforms to the principle of balance in mechanics. this shows the high intelligence of the chinese labouring people. it was praised by all spectators during an exhibition in lanchow, capital of the province.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution a number of relics of the pre-historic period were also unearthed in kansu province. a vessel lid in the shape of a human face was unearthed in tsaichiaping of tienshui county in 1967. it is typical of the late neolithic period (the new stone age) 5,000 or 6,000 years ago, known as yangshao culture. this lid is of red hard pottery with fine craftsmanship and shows the level of plastic art of that time.

painted pottery vases, bowls and jars dating back 4,000 or 5,000 years were unearthed in wangpaopaocheng of lanchow in september 1966. they are the relics of the machiayao culture which dates slightly later. these pots have a regular shape and brilliant colour. the pottery is hard and fine and was baked at a fairly high temperature. they have symmetrical patterns of concentric circles and wave patterns formed mainly by black lines. they reflect the skill of pottery making and painting at that time. the copper objects and painted pottery discovered in huangniangniangtai in wuwei county are relics of chichia culture some 4,000 years ago which came after machiayao culture. these relics show that both metal and stone objects were used at that time and chichia culture was simultaneous with that of lungshan culture of the central plain (present-day honan and shensi provinces of china). in mapaochuan of tienshui county and szuping of weiyuan county were also discovered the remains of chichia culture stratigraphically above those of yangshao culture. this confirms that chichia culture came later and repudiates the fallacy of some bourgeois scholars that chichia culture was earlier than yangshao.

these unearthed relics of pre-historic culture are further confirmation of the scientific conclusions of the chinese archaeological workers that the pre-historic culture of kansu and that of the central plain of that time are of the same general type.

RIVER CONTROL

Hopei Province Makes Fast Progress in Haiho River Control Project

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 1, 1971)

more than 380,000 people working on the project to control the haiho are making good progress this winter, under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's great call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation"

following up considerable achievements in the past few years, the workers are simultaneously working on two projects this winter. they are improving the new chaopei river, a tributary of the haiho to the north, and the new changwei river, another haiho tributary to the south. by now 39 per cent of the digging and 32 per cent of the dyke construction scheduled for this winter and next spring have been completed.

hopei province has organized more than 300,000 people to work on the project every winter and spring since 1964. they have so far dredged the heilungkang river, the new tzuya river and the new fuyang river, strengthened the huto river dykes and completed the river control project on the middle and lower reaches of the taching river. in the winter of last year and the spring of this year, the river tamers were joined by people from peking and tientsin municipalities to complete the improvement project on the new yungting river, one of the main projects.

over the past several years, the workers have completed digging and dredging 21 trunk river courses totalling 1,790 kilometres to lead flood water to an outlet and drain water-logged land, and put up 17 flood-preventing dykes totalling 1,690 kilometres. in order to complete the projects and link rivers, tributaries and ditches at the same time, they worked on 218 tributaries linked to the trunk river courses, and 13,000 auxiliary ditches. this included the building of more than 50,000 big and small bridges, sluice-gates and culverts. as a result, the rivers brought under control are able to lead eight time the flood water into the sea as before. the areas drained by these rivers are now in the main protected from the menace to agricultural and industrial production of flood and water-logging.

as more and more tributaries of the haiho river are brought under control, agricultural production has increased. the heilungkang river basin used to be water-logged because of its low-lying land and soil alkalinity. all 47 counties and municipalities in the river basin were grain-deficient nearly every year. now, they are relieved in the main of flood menace and less and less land is affected by soil alkalinity. the irrigated acreage is double that in 1964, the year before the project started. grain output has risen year by year and all these counties and municipalities are in the main self-sufficient.

the peasants of hopei province marched to the construction sites in early october this year. they conscientiously studied works by marx, lenin and chairman mao in close

connection with their tasks and deepened revolutionary mass criticism. this helped them carry out and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously, and they were determined to do the job with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of continuous fighting while working on the projects, the peasants, technicians and cadres, armed with mao tsetung thought, have overcome many difficulties. they combined revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach. the people of tacheng county adopted new techniques to raise work efficiency in tackling deep mud and large swampy or reedy areas.

efforts are made to practise strict economy and combat waste, in line with the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality. the peasants of huanghua county worked out a method of building sheds at the construction sites of willow branches, bamboo and kaoliang stalks instead of timber, felt and mats. this saves building materials, manpower and time, and the sheds are dry and warm. some 8,300 yuan was saved by the peasants of the county last spring in building 232 sheds of this type. this cut costs by 80 per cent. the method has been popularized at many construction sites.

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* FOREIEN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Shenyang Rally Celebrates 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 30, 1971)

with profound proletarian feelings, more than one thousand revolutionary people in shenyang held a grand rally this afternoon, warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

huge portraits of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao hung side by side on the rostrum.

attending the rally were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, who made a special trip to shenyang from peking, and other albanian comrades-in-arms.

also present were leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. liaoning provincial command and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee li po-chiu, chang wu, yang chun, yang chi, liu sheng-tien, yin tsan-chen, ho hsiao-cheng, li chih-wen, li su-wen and cheng hsiang-chiu, and li ting-chuan, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, who accompanied the albanian comrade to shenyang.

li po-chiu, secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and comrade jovan andoni made enthusiastic speeches.

in his speech, comrade li po-chiu praised the heroic albanian people who, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, overcame many difficulties caused by the encirclement of imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries and had made brilliant achievements in all spheres in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he said that in the past few years the albanian party of labour had adopted a series of revolutionary measures that had effectively promoted the further revolutionization of the life of the party and state, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, greatly enhanced the mass enthusiasm for socialism and ensured albania's continued advance along the socialist road.

li po-chiu expressed the conviction that the albanian people, rallying closely round the albanian party of labour, would successfully accomplish the fighting tasks set forth by the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour.

comrade li po-chiu stated that the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania was forged personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and was based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. this friendship could stand all tests and no force whatever could break it. li po-chiu declared: "let our two parties and two peoples be more closely united, hold still higher the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

comrade jovan andoni said that under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour the albanian people in the past 27 years had first of all relied on their own efforts. with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, they had undertaken tremendous construction work, thoroughly changed the outlook of their motherland, built up a modern industry and established and developed cooperative agriculture. albania today was developing and progressing with giant strides.

comrade andoni said that the great revolutionary friendship had linked the two peoples and two parties of albania and china. he pointed out that this friendship was being constantly consolidated in the struggle against the common enemies -- imperialism with u.s. imperialism as its chieftain and modern revisionism with soviet social-imperialism as its centre. the profound fraternal friendship between the people of albania and china was inspiring the entire albanian people, encouraging them to advance confidently and courageously along the revolutionary road.

comrade andoni spoke highly of the victory won by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution. comrade andoni stated that the albanian people felt extremely happy for the tremendous achievements of the chinese people.

the speeches of comrade li po-chiu and comrade jovan andoni were punctuated by warm applause.

the rally concluded amid the magnificent strains of "the internationale".

Shanghai Rally Celebrates 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 1, 1971)

with profound feelings of revolutionary friendship for the albanian people, more than one thousand workers, peasants and soldiers of shanghai held a grand rally this afternoon, warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

attending the rally were avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in peking, and his wife, and comrade halit qafleshi and his wife, who made a special trip to shanghai from peking, and albanian comrades

albanian students and trainees in shanghai. the albanian comrades were welcomed by warm applause.

present were leading members of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee including wang hung-wen, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung, liu yao-tsung and chou li-chin.

huge portraits of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung hung side by side on the rostrum.

at the rally, wang hsiu-chen, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and avni hakani made speeches which were full of militant friendship.

in her speech, wang hsiu-chen warmly praised the fraternal albanian people for their great victories won in the past 27 years in the revolutionization movement and in socialist construction under the wise leadership of great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour. she said that the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour which successfully concluded not long ago opened a still brighter vista for the albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction. "we regard every victory of the albanian people as a great encouragement and support to us," she stated.

wang hsiu-chen added that though china and albania were separated by mountains and rivers the friendship between the two countries was higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea. the people of the two countries had always fought side by side and supported, encouraged and learned from each other in the common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. "in celebrating the brilliant festival of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania, we shanghai people are determined to learn still harder from the albanian comrades-in-arms their revolutionary spirit and valuable experience," she said.

military attache avni hakani began his speech amid enthusiastic applause. he spoke of the great achievements won by the albanian people in industry, agriculture, education, national defence and ideological revolutionization under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. he said that all these victories were achieved through stubborn and resolute struggles -- the struggle against the class enemy, the struggle against the remnants of the old in people's minds and the tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

he pointed out that the chinese people, tempered in the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung, had been mobilized for the further development of their great socialist motherland, displaying soaring revolutionary spirit in doing everything. he declared: "we are also happy to see that the working people of shanghai, the city where the chinese communist party was born fifty years ago, have scored many achievements in fulfilling industrial production plan and in deepening technical revolution."

expressing the confidence that the revolutionary militant friendship between albania and china would be strengthened with each passing day, the military attache said: "we will advance together in the cause of socialist construction and revolution. we will work and fight for the further consolidation of this great friendship between our peoples."

the rally ended amid the shouting of slogans: "celebrate the great achievements of albania in socialist revolution and construction exclamation" "long live the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and albania exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

after the rally the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms saw the albanian film "brave people".

Wuhan Rally Warmly Celebrates 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 1, 1971)

more than one thousand workers, peasants, soldiers, students and revolutionary cadres in wuhan city held a grand rally today, warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania together with kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, who made a special trip to wuhan, and other albanian comrades in wuhan.

attending the rally were leading members of the hupeh provincial committee of the communist party of china, the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army and the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee including tseng ssu-yu, wang liu-sheng, chang ti-hsueh, kung ching-teh, chiang yi, pan chen-wu, fu chuan-tso and fang ming.

when kleo bezhani and other albanian comrades entered the hall in company of tseng ssu-yu, wang liu-sheng, chang ti-hsueh and other comrades, they were greeted by a standing ovation. with profound friendship for the fraternal albanian people, all those present cheered: "warmly celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania exclamation" "long live the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian people exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live chairman mao!"

pan chen-wu, secretary of the hupeh provincial party committee, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. wuhan units, and kleo bezhani made speeches that were filled with brotherly sentiments.

pan chen-wu in his speech warmly praised the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha for its great achievements made by persisting in the socialist revolution. he paid warm tribute to the glorious albanian party of labour and the heroic albanian people for their outstanding contributions to the world revolution as a result of their firm opposition to u.s.

imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and all reaction and their firm support to the revolutionary struggles of the people in various countries.

pan chen-wu continued: "the protracted common struggles waged by the people of our two countries has been characterized by our two peoples trusting, supporting and assisting each other, uniting in struggles and advancing shoulder to shoulder. the chinese people will forever unite with the albanian people in the fighting days to come and fight and win victory together exclamation"

in his speech, kleo bezhani recalled the fighting course of albania over the past 27 years since liberation. he said: "under the leadership of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, the people of socialist albania will advance forever along the great road of socialism and communism. no force in the world can pull them back. the albanian people are holding a red banner firmly in their hands, the red banner of marxism-leninism."

the economic counsellor said: "our common ideal is inspiring our two parties and two peoples to advance together on the great road of continued revolution. we will forever stand in the van of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. we are your true friends and comrades and you are ours. locking our arms, we will forever press ahead for the victory of socialism and communism."

the rally concluded to the magnificent strains of "the internationale". after the rally, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms saw the albanian feature film "footprints".

the hupeh provincial and wuhan municipal revolutionary committees held a soiree today to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 1, 1971)

a delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by ti wen-wei arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to albania on invitation.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were: m. mema, manager of the travelling enterprise of albania; v. tirana, director of the third bureau of the ministry of trade; s. fuga, vice-director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs; f. tirana, director of the commercial bureau of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, and others.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan and Keng Piao Meet and Fete Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and feted e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist). they had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

present at the meeting and banquet were leading members and staff members of departments concerned jen yun-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan, chu ta-cheng, li hsiao-pai, hsing chu-fang, lao yuan-hui and yao shih-ken.

CHINA AND CHILE

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets and Fetes Chilean Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

pai hsiang kuo, minister, and chen chieh, vice-minister, of foreign trade, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the chilean economic mission led by ernesto torrealba morales, chilean vice-foreign minister in charge of foreign trade. armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china, was present at the meeting.

after the meeting minister pai hsiang-kuo feted the chilean economic mission.

present on the occasion were chilean ambassador to china and other diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy in peking.

present were also leading members of departments concerned including chen mu-hua and chen teh-ho.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Friendly Personages from Denmark Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1971)

friendly personages from denmark ellen brun and jacques hersh left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned including hu hung-fan and wu chung-chun.

the danish friends had toured southern china before they left for home.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Entertains Equatorial Guinean Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1971)

chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea chen tan, gave a reception on november 29 in honour of the equatorial guinean table tennis delegation which had returned home after participating in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, according to a report from santa isabel.

equatorial guinean minister of national education agustin grange molay attended the reception on behalf of president francisco macias nguema.

felipe ondo, head, adolfo bote, deputy head, and all members, of the equatorial guinean table tennis delegation attended the reception on invitation.

present also were job abiang mba, secretary-general of the ministry of national education; victor ondo, director of the first department, and agustin nze, director of the protocol department, of the equatorial guinean foreign ministry.

during the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the profound friendship and militant unity of the chinese and equatorial guinean peoples and the people the world over.

the table tennis delegation of equatorial guinea returned to santa isabel on november 27.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking from Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

the government delegation of the people's republic of china led by hsiem hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, returned to peking by air today after attending the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of the guinean people in repulsing the invasion by the portuguese mercenary troops.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by hsia chih-hsu, vice-minister of light industry, ham tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned including chou chueh, ho yang and lu hsueh-chien.

also present were madame diop mamadou, wife of the guinean ambassador to china, mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy here, and other officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Delegation to China of Osaka Tribal Liberation League Activists Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

a japanese delegation to china of the osaka tribal liberation league activists led by senkai setsukazu arrived here by train yesterday evening. greeting the delegation at the railway station were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chang yu and chi pao-shu.

the china international travel service and the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends this evening.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Regular Meeting of Sino-Mongolian Boundary Through Railway Traffic Held in Huhehot

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Nov. 30, 1971)

a regular meeting of the sino-mongolian boundary through railway traffic was held in huhehot from november 24 to 30. the two sides signed a new protocol through consultation. the mongolian railway delegation left here for home this evening.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Vice Minister Li Chiang Gives Banquet for Netherlands Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the netherlands economic mission with van den bergh, president of the netherlands council for trade promotion, as its leader, and j.h. wijsman, chairman of the special section for the people's republic of china of the council, as its deputy leader.

dutch charge d'affaires to china j.j. derksen and his wife were present.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. vice-minister li chiang and mission leader van den bergh toasted the continuous growth of the friendship between the chinese and dutch people and the trade relations between the two countries.

present were leading members of organizations concerned including li chuan, hu shu-tu and sun so-chang, and leading members of various chinese import and export corporations.

vice-minister li chiang met and had a friendly talk with the friends on the netherlands economic mission this morning.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 1, 1971)

a three-member delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by cheng yu-chu arrived here by train yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was welcomed at the railway station by han byong un, director of the korean international tourist agency, and shih kuo-pao, first secretary of the chinese embassy in the d.p.r.k.

the korean international tourist agency gave a dinner party yesterday evening in honour of the chinese delegation. han byong un and tai lu, counsellor of the chinese embassy, were present at the party.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Artists' Delegation Returns to Peking from Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

the chinese artists' delegation led by kao hung returned here by air today after a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned including liu yung-shou, wang liang-chih and lu wei-chao. le tuan, counsellor of the vietnamese embassy in peking, was also present.

when the delegation left hanoi yesterday, it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the association of art of viet nam hoang van thuan, tran van lam, mai van hien and le quoc loc, and representatives of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries. wang chin-chuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in hanoi, was also present.

during the delegation's stay in viet nam, the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries gave a banquet in its honour. chinese charge d'affaires a.i. wang chin-chuan gave a return banquet to express thanks to the vietnamese comrades for their warm reception accorded to the chinese artists' delegation.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Karachi for Home After Friendly Visit to Pakistan

(NCNA-English Karachi, Nov. 30, 1971)

the chinese government delegation headed by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, left here for home by air today after a 7-day friendly visit to pakistan.

the chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by s. manzoor ilahi, chief secretary of the government of sind province; azam alizai, chairman of the west pakistan industrial development corporation; agha akbar shah, adviser to the governor of sind province; ahmad kamal, representative of the pakistan foreign ministry, and others.

also present at the airport were chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan and miao chiu-jui, chinese consul general in karachi.

the pakistan-china friendship association of karachi gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese government delegation. present at the dinner were governor of sind province lieutenant general rakhman gul, chairman of the all pakistan women's association begum hassan, and other prominent figures.

chinese ambassador chang tung and consul general miao chiu-jui were also present.

speaking at the dinner, hatim a. alawi, president of the association expressed warm welcome to the chinese government delegation on its visit. he said that the pakistan people hold the friendship between pakistan and china in great esteem. he believed that the visit of the chinese delegation to pakistan would further consolidate and strengthen the friendship between the two countries and congratulated the people's republic of china on the restoration of her legitimate rights in the united nations.

in his speech li shui-ching said that during its visit, the chinese government delegation was warmly welcomed wherever it went. all this fully showed the deep friendship of the pakistan people for the chinese people. he expressed the conviction that with the joint efforts of the two peoples, the friendship between china and pakistan which is based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and has grown up in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism, will certainly be consolidated and will develop continuously.

he said that the restoration of all legitimate rights of china in the united nations is a common victory for the people of the whole world and all countries upholding justice. he expressed heartfelt thanks to the pakistan government and people for their unremitting efforts in this struggle.

the chinese government delegation arrived in karachi at noon yesterday. azam alizai, chairman of the west pakistan industrial development corporation, gave a luncheon for the delegation after its arrival.

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, returned here by air today, bringing with them the profound friendship of the pakistan people for the chinese people. the delegation had attended the inaugural ceremony of a heavy machinery plant and the ground-breaking ceremony of a foundry and forge factory, both undertaken with chinese aid, and paid a friendly visit to pakistan.

meeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned han nien-lung, han tsung-cheng, chen shu-fu, yen ching-ti, hsu pin-chou and ma yi.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and m.a. jafri, minister of the embassy, were also present.

THE RHODESIAN QUESTION

African People Are Not Deceived by Anglo-Rhodesian Agreement

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 29, 1971)

the agreement reached on "the settlement of rhodesia's independence dispute" between britain and the rhodesian racist regime is a fraudulent trick. this is the view expressed by public opinion here. nominally this agreement proposes the settlement of the dispute between the british government and the reactionary rhodesian regime over "rhodesia's independence". in reality, it is an attempt to ensure continued british colonialist influence and interests in rhodesia. it is intended as a measure to coordinate the joint measures and methods to be used in obstructing the zimbabwe people's struggle for national independence and legalize the rhodesian racist regime.

this underhand trickery by british imperialism in collusion with the reactionary rhodesian regime fully exposes the hypocritical features of sham opposition-real support and sham sanction-real protection on the part of the british government over the issue of "rhodesia's independence". since world war two, the struggle for national independence has developed in africa, and trying to prevent the disintegration of its colonial system in africa, british imperialism is engaged in a desperate struggle to preserve by every possible means its colonial strongholds in central and southern africa. in 1953 it rigged up a "central african federation" dominated by white settlers. in 1961 it drew up a "new constitution" for rhodesia which openly provided for the establishment of a white minority rule and deprived the zimbabwe people of their political rights. these schemes have suffered shameful defeat. the "central african federation" announced its own dissolution.

zambia shook off its colonial fetters and declared independence. the zimbabwe people firmly opposed to the bogus "constitution" have launched a struggle for national independence. it was under these circumstances that with a view to enhance colonial domination, the rhodesian racist regime unilaterally declared "independence" in november 1965. british imperialism, an old hand at trickery and deception, fearful that the unconcealed activities of the rhodesian colonial regime would arouse stronger opposition among the zimbabwe and other african peoples and also harm its own colonial interests, expressed its opposition to the unilateral "independence". but at the same time it deceptively advocated a manoeuvre to legalize the white racist regime. this was through the procedure of increasing the number of african seats in parliament. the "dispute" between british imperialism and the rhodesian racist regime is merely one of different approach. their sinister objectives are identical -- continued imposition of colonial domination upon the zimbabwe people. the recent agreement on "the settlement of rhodesia's independence dispute" between the british government and the reactionary rhodesian regime is a combination of the enticing tactics of the former and the high-handed measures of the latter. the "agreement" is designed to legalize the unilateral "independence" of the rhodesian racist regime and its racist bogus "constitution" while continuing to try and fool, the zimbabwe people through parliamentary and voting trickery. the essential purpose of the "agreement" is to counter the armed struggle of the zimbabwe people for national independence by brutality and trickery.

everyone knows that the rhodesian racist regime was created by the british colonial rule. it has been fostered and supported by british imperialism, and pursues a policy of extremely brutal racial oppression. it has promulgated more than sixty decrees based on racial discrimination and deprived the zimbabwe people of all political rights. in june 1969, the reactionary smith regime illegally adopted the "republican constitution" which rigidly stipulated that the land of rhodesia be divided into white and black living areas and forbade black people to own any property in white living areas. as a result, the zimbabwe african people, who constitute 95 per cent of the population, are being confined to half the living-space of rhodesia and forced into the baren areas. thus many africans have had to leave their native places and wander homeless. the rhodesian racist regime has also formed a counter-revolutionary "holy alliance" with the south african racist regime and the portuguese colonialists, ruthlessly suppressing the struggle of the zimbabwe people and the people in other southern african colonies who are striving for national independence.

ever since the reactionary rhodesian regime proclaimed "independence", british imperialism has been in secret collusion with the reactionary regime and continued its economic relations with it, despite its hypocritical declaration of economic "sanction" against the regime. britain has imported large supplies of tabacco from rhodesia and exported large quantities of goods to that country. it has also in collusion with u.s. imperialism, supplied it with oil through south africa and the portuguese colonialists. in addition, it has provided the reactionary smith regime with financial assistance in the form of grants and tax payments through british corporations operating in

rhodesia. in the recent agreement britain declared under a fraudulent pretext that it would provide the rhodesian regime with 50 million pound sterling assistance during the next ten years. this is another revelation about british support of the racist regime.

it is noteworthy that u.s. imperialism also supports the rhodesian racist regime by the same tactics. in words it proposes the imposing of economic "sanction" against the rhodesian regime, but in reality it has never stopped trading with the latter. the u.s. administration has approved the purchase of 150,000 tons of chrome-ore from rhodesia this year. it has also bought large quantities of rhodesian tabacco and increased its financial investments in that country. it has also sent over one thousand american "experts" to work in various economic projects in rhodesia. british and u.s. imperialism support the rhodesian racist regime because of their own need to maintain and enlarge their colonial interests in rhodesia and southern africa. rhodesia's economic lifeline is mainly in the hands of british and u.s. monopoly capital. monopoly companies in those countries control and exploit rhodesian gold, chrome-ore, coal and asbestos. they also control iron and steel enterprises. the rhodesian racist regime is used by british and u.s. imperialism as an instrument for their suppression of the national liberation movements in southern africa and for the subversion and aggression of african independent countries. the latest agreement reached by the british government and the reactionary rhodesian regime is a dirty political deal made by them in face of the growing african national liberation movements. it is an expression of a desperate struggle by colonialism and neo-colonialism for continued existence in africa in face of this growing opposition.

the africa of today is not the africa of the years when imperialism was able to decide its fate at will. the struggle of the african people to achieve and safeguard their national independence is sweeping forward in an irresistible torrent. the attempt of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism to maintain the corrupt colonialist system is doomed to failure. the heroic zimbabwe people and the african people will surely win victory in their struggle for national liberation.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Trade Delegation Leader Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 30, 1971)

cornel burtica, leader of the romanian government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, left here for home by air today after paying a friendly visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

chao chung-teh, a leading member of a department of the ministry of foreign trade, who accompanied the romanian delegation to shanghai, was present at the airport.

the romanian government trade delegation arrived in shanghai on november 29 after visiting nanking and suchou. the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition. ma tien-shui gave a banquet in honour of the romanian friends.

mircea badica, deputy delegation leader, and members of the delegation left here for peking today after a visit to shanghai.

Romanian Ice Hockey Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1971)

the romanian ice hockey team led by paun ion, member of the romania national committee for physical culture and sports and head of the international department of the committee, left here for home by air today after paying a friendly visit to china.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned including yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan and li tien-ching, and chinese ice hockey players.

also present at the airport to see the team off were iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and octavian gavris, first secretary, of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Sudanese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 29, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations, met dr. mansour khalid, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of the sudan, at the u.n. headquarters building this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Welcomed in Goteborg, Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 30, 1971)

the goteborg branch of the swedish-chinese friendship association organized a party yesterday evening to welcome the visit of the chinese table tennis team to goteborg. more than 200 swedish friends and the chinese players got together merrily to enjoy the profound friendship between the swedish and chinese people.

all members of the chinese team, with chi yu-hua as leader and kuan hui-kuang as deputy leader, were present. chang fa-tien, counsellor of the chinese embassy in sweden, also attended the party on invitation.

ingemar axelsson, chairman of the goteborg branch of the swedish-chinese friendship association, and chi yu-hua made speeches at the gathering in which both expressed the wish that the friendship between the people of the two countries steadily develop. ingemar axelsson praised the great proletarian cultural revolution of china and acquainted the swedish friends with her industrial and agricultural achievements as well as her mass sport activities. chi yu-hua expressed thanks to the swedish friends for their friendly reception of the chinese team and said that he would convey to the chinese people the deep affection of the swedish people for them.

progressive swedish songs and revolutionary chinese songs were sung at the get-together by swedish friends and chinese players to the warm welcome of the participants.

then the chinese players and table tennis amateurs of goteborg played friendly games amidst loud applause.

at the party, gifts were exchanged between the chinese team and the goteborg branch association. a fair number of swedish friends asked for the autographs of chinese sportsmen.

Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 30, 1971)

chinese ambassador to sweden wang tung gave a reception at the chinese embassy here this evening in honour of the chinese table tennis team now on a friendly visit to sweden.

swedish guests present at the reception were camilla odhnoff, minister without portfolio of sweden; o. joedahl, secretary-general of the swedish foreign ministry; aake eldh, council member of the international table tennis federation; sven laaftman, chairman of the international skating union and chairman of the swedish skating association; allan eriksson, chairman

of the organizing committee of the 14th scandinavian table tennis championships; as well as the coach and players of the swedish table tennis team.

other guests present were johan mannerheim, vice chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association; anders lennartsson, chairman of the stockholm branch of the swedish-chinese friendship association; kurt lundgren and sigyn meder, secretaries of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden; ulf maartensson, chairman of the united nlf -- groups of sweden; and envoys of many friendly countries.

chi yu-hua, leader, and kuan hui-kuang, deputy leader, of the chinese table tennis team, and all members of the team attended the reception. chang fa-tien, counsellor of the chinese embassy was also present.

at the reception, guests and hosts acclaimed the profound friendship between the chinese and swedish peoples. many swedish friends praised the chinese players for adhering to the guiding principles of "friendship first, competition second". cordial conversation passed between the players of the two countries who dwelled on the friendship formed during contests, encouraged each other, and exchanged experience.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TABLE TENNIS TEAMS

Chinese Table Tennis Team Back in Peking from Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team with sung sheng-wu as its head and lu ming-jung as its deputy head flew back here this evening after friendly visits to yugoslavia, france and italy.

greeting it at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments yao hsiao-cheng, po ping and tsou po-hsien, and chinese table tennis players chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching and cheng min-chih.

also present were antonino restivo, minister-counsellor of the italian embassy in peking; ilija djukic, counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking; and dominique chappatte, attache of the french embassy in peking.

Foreign Table Tennis Delegations Leave China for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

a number of table tennis delegations from countries and regions in asia and africa participating in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament and table tennis federation delegations from latin america visiting the tournament have left china for home after touring various parts of the country.

these delegations left peking for other parts of china between november 16 and 20. they are table tennis delegations from afghanistan, the arab republic of yemen, burma, ceylon, dahomey, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, gambia, guinea, india, iran, japan, laos (the laotian patriotic front), lebanon, liberia, libya, mali, mauritania, mauritius, nepal, pakistan, palestine, senegal, singapore, somalia, the sudan, syria, tanzania, togo, tunisia and zambia, the table tennis federation delegations from chile, colombia and mexico and the delegation of the south america table tennis federation.

friends from asia, africa and latin america toured tientsin, shanghai, nanking, wuhan, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, sian, chengchow, hangchow and nanning, and were accorded warm welcome by leading members and people of the various places. the chinese people in these places thanked the guests for bringing to them the friendly feelings of the people of asia, africa and latin america, and praised them for their positive contributions to enhancing the friendship between the people and sportsmen of various countries and promoting table tennis in these countries. during the visit, many asian and african table tennis players gave excellent exhibitions to chinese workers, peasants and soldiers in various places.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Speaks at UN Security Council, Condemning Portuguese Aggression against Guinea, Supporting Guinean People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 30, 1971)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china on the u.n. security council, made a speech at the council meeting this morning after hearing a report of the council's special mission to guinea, strongly condemning the aggression committed against the republic of guinea by the portuguese colonialists with the support of other imperialists, and reiterating the chinese people's resolute support for the heroic guinean people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

huang hua said: "in november 1970, the portuguese colonialists flagrantly sent mercenary troops to launch a sudden attack on the republic of guinea by piratical means, in a vain attempt to subvert the government of the republic of guinea headed by president sekou toure and throw the guinean people again into the dark abyss of colonial rule. the chinese government and people expressed utmost indignation at this naked act of aggression and strongly condemned it."

huang hua continued: "under the command of president sekou toure, the heroic guinean people, filled with indignation against the enemy, dealt heavy blows at the invaders and victoriously defended their state sovereignty and national independence. the chinese government and people warmly praised the guinean people for their revolutionary spirit of defying brute force, upholding unity and resisting the enemy with concerted efforts and hailed the victories achieved by the guinean people in this struggle against aggression.

"what is particularly worth mentioning is that when the guinean people were subjected to aggression, the great majority of african countries and people, united as one, gave powerful support to the guinean people, thus setting an example for mutual support and assistance among the oppressed people and nations in their struggles against colonialism and neo-colonialism."

huang hua pointed out, "although the portuguese colonial authorities ignominiously failed in their armed invasion, the nature of the colonialists and neo-colonialists will not change. they will continue to put up their last-ditch struggles. the facts prove that they have never for a moment ceased to plot aggression against the republic of guinea, and recently they are contriving a new scheme to invade guinea again. this has been irrefutably proved with abundant evidence by the government of the republic of guinea, which has called the attention of the security council to the above scheme, requested that the security council take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of large-scale invasions. this request of the guinean government is just, which we firmly support."

huang hua noted, "countless facts prove that the colonialist policies pursued by the portuguese authorities constitute a threat to the sovereignty and security of independent african states, a challenge to the african people's rights to national independence and a grave violation of the spirit of the united nations charter."

huang hua further pointed out: "why should the portuguese colonialists, who are corrupt to the extreme, dare to perpetrate such glaring acts of aggression and are now preparing for military adventures on an even larger scale? this is because they have the support and connivance of other imperialists. it is not difficult to see that their aim is not only to subvert the government of the republic of guinea but also to suppress the national liberation movement which is vigorously developing in africa. therefore, the significance of the guinean people's struggle far exceeds the limits of guinea. the guinean people are not only fighting for the independence and sovereignty of their motherland, but are also fighting for the independence and sovereignty

of the african states and are giving support to all the countries of the world that treasure their own independence and sovereignty."

in conclusion, huang hua said: "the guinean people are by no means isolated in their struggle. all justice-upholding people of the world firmly support them; the chinese people firmly support them. victory surely belongs to the guinean people who uphold justice, heighten their vigilance and persevere in the fight exclamation"

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Returns to Peking from Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1971)

after successfully concluding its friendly performance tour of albania, romania and yugoslavia, the china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as its head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as its deputy heads, returned here by air this afternoon, bringing with it the profound friendship of the people of the three countries for the chinese people.

present at the airport to welcome the troupe were leading members of the cultural group of the state council, the ministry of foreign affairs and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including wu teh, liu hsien-chuan, li yao-wen, wang kuo-chuan, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang and yu chan, and several hundred art and literary workers in the chinese capital.

also present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, romanian ambassador to china aurel duma, mrs. orescanin, wife of yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin, and counsellor of the yugoslav embassy ilija djukic.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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HSIEN PARTY COMMITTEES

Members of Ich'eng Hsien Party Committee Seriously Read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's Books and Conduct Education on Ideology and the Political Line Penetratingly To Strengthen the Party's Leadership and Consolidate the Party's Unity

- The hsien Party committee leads the people of the entire hsien to develop the favorable situation, further deepen the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and score new achievements in the movement to learn from Tachai in agricultural production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 1, 1971)

(NCNA T'aiyüan) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, members of the Party committee of Ich'eng hsien, Shansi Province, conscientiously read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books and conduct education on ideology and the political line penetratingly. This has effectively strengthened revolutionary unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and leads the people of the entire hsien to develop the favorable situation.

In conjunction with the practice of class struggle in the hsien and in the light of the Party's historical experience, members of Ich'eng hsien Party committee repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching "Let us unite and fight for even greater victories," penetratingly develop repudiation of revisionism and rectification and greatly strengthen their consciousness in the implementation of the line of the 9th Party Congress. Thus everybody grasps the strengthening of revolutionary unity and perseveres in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify knowledge, unify policies, unify planning, unify command and unify actions as a fundamental question of realization of the revolutionization

of the leadership squad. Whenever a question arises, they will always try to solve it promptly in accordance with the Party's principles. In this way they successfully insure unified action among the "squad members' of the Party committee.

This hsien has scored great victories on various fronts in the implementation of the fighting tasks set forth by the 9th Party Congress and the 1st and 2nd plenary sessions of the 9th Central Committee of the Party. However, a small handful of class enemies who could not resign themselves to the fate of defeat tried to interfere with the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies from the "Left" or Right.

Confronted with this situation, some members of the hsien Party committee failed to come to a unanimous understanding at the beginning; and this affected the struggle against the class enemy. To unify understanding, Ich'eng hsien Party committee held study classes on special topics and organized members of the committee to study conscientiously Marxist and Leninist writings on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, to study the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism laid down by Chairman Mao, and to repudiate energetically the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and the theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie.

The study and repudiation greatly raised everybody's consciousness. As a result, comrades who were not enthusiastic in their struggle volunteered to go deep into "old, big and difficult" production brigades to take the lead in developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation on the first line of class struggle together with other members of the hsien Party committee. In this way they dealt a blow to the sabotage activities of the class enemies, criticized interferences from the "Left" or Right as well as erroneous tendencies which undermined Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and pushed forward the development of the revolutionary situation.

Members of this hsien Party committee consciously uphold revolutionary unity, insist on bringing problems to the conference table, and overcome erroneous styles of not discussing problems openly, but indulging in gossiping secretly, not discussing the problems at meetings and gossiping irresponsibly after meetings, which would greatly impair unity.

For some time one of the members of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee was dissatisfied with the way the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the hsien Party committee grasped agricultural production. But instead of bringing the problem to them directly, he sometimes showed his feelings in their absence. This affected the unity in the hsien Party committee at one time.

Upon discovering this situation, the hsien Party committee promptly conducted an open-door rectification. During the rectification, the secretary of the hsien Party committee examined his own shortcoming of not having developed democracy sufficiently. Then he took a sincere attitude toward the question of this member of the standing committee of the Party committee and guided everybody to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings so as to

unify understanding. Study made this standing committee member realize that his attitude was unfavorable to the strengthening of revolutionary unity. So he examined his own mistakes and disclosed all his views. This removed the barrier among the "squad members."

The principal responsible persons of Ich'eng hsien Party committee pay great attention to the implementation of the Party's principle of democratic centralism. In early autumn this year when plans for water conservation capital construction throughout the hsien was being discussed, many members of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee proposed to concentrate efforts during this winter and the following spring on deep plowing and water and soil conservation. At the time one of the standing committee members did not agree to this plan completely; but he felt that this was the view of the majority of the comrades, and therefore did not set forth his own dissenting opinion.

At the time the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, who was presiding over the meeting felt that this standing committee member had not said all that he wanted to say. So he guided him to disclose thoroughly what he wanted to reveal. Finally this standing committee member disclosed his own views: He thought principal efforts should be concentrated on deep plowing and water and soil conservation before the soil froze; but after the soil was frozen principal efforts should be concentrated on dam building, well drilling, reservoir construction and other water conservation projects. Upon hearing what he said, everybody thought his view was more carefully thought out and more consistent with reality. The hsien Party committee then adopted his proposal immediately and revised the original plan.

This hsien Party committee also stresses the strengthening of Party discipline and demands every member of the committee to strive to become models in observing Party discipline so as to insure that the "squad members" of the Party committee have unified ideas and unified action and advance together triumphantly and incessantly.

In the spring of this year during a discussion at a meeting of the hsien Party committee on the plan for the planting of agricultural crops in the hsien, most of the comrades felt they should plant sufficient food crops as well as guarantee the acreage of cotton planting. However, a small number of comrades who lacked a general concept of the over-all situation advocated the planting of less cotton but expanding the area of food crops.

Thus the hsien Party committee organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching "We must take the over-all situation into consideration" and "Achieve over-all development with food grain as the key policy," persisted in acting according to state plans and adopted the view of the majority. This enabled the hsien to grow enough food grains without cutting down the acreage of cotton planting.

After the resolution was adopted, those comrades whose views were vetoed examined their own departmentalist ideas in the light of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. In the meantime they resolutely carried out the

resolution adopted by the majority and penetrated deep into the communes and production brigades to implement the plan for the planting of agricultural crops for the hsien together with the masses. Their conscientious observance of Party discipline for the maintenance of solidarity and unity of the hsien Party committee was greatly praised by everybody.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We must mutually respect one another, mutually learn from one another and use one's strong points to make up for the shortcomings of another so as to unite together and work for our common cause," this hsien Party committee guides its "squad members" in judging their comrades as well as themselves by persistently dividing one into two and in endeavoring to learn from other people's strong points, help one another to overcome shortcomings and share lessons which they have learned.

Unity in the hsien Party committee promotes the unity in leadership squads at various levels as well as the unity among the revolutionary masses, brings to the entire hsien a revolutionary situation of unified fighting, pushes the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation into more penetrating development and brings out new achievements in the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production. This year, the people in the hsien have overcome various natural disasters and set the highest record of food grain output in history.

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Give Full Play to the Role of a "Squad" and Strengthen the Party's Centralized Leadership

- The CCP committee of Tangt'u hsien carries out the Party's system of democratic centralism in an effective way

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 1, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Hofei) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "To strengthen the Party, we must rely on the practice of the Party's system of democratic centralism to give full play to the activism of the whole Party," the Party committee of Tangt'u hsien, Anhwei Province, is carrying out the Party's system of democratic centralism in an effective way and giving full play to the role of a "squad." The Party's centralized leadership is strengthened.

After its establishment, the Party committee of Tangt'u hsien organized Party committee members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "On Strengthening the Party Committee System," "Methods of Work of Party Committees" and other works. Consciousness in the thorough implementation of the Party's system of democratic centralism was enhanced. In the course of work, Party committee members learn from one another and show mutual respect and mutual support. All important matters are firmly subjected to a collective discussion prior to taking a decision and relevant action by everyone. In the course of discussion, Chairman Mao's teaching is observed: "We must place problems on the table. This must be done not only by the 'squad leader' but also by other committee members." Every Party committee member must be soul-baring, open and frank, courageous in telling the truth, in sticking to correct opinion and in unfolding active ideological struggle, and conscious in upholding the Party's collective leadership. In this way, all facts relevant to the problems under discussion could be known and all relevant opinions set forth with the ultimate goal of unified awareness, unified planning and unified action on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In carrying out the Party's system of democratic centralism, the Party committee of Tangt'u hsien is not only mindful of humbly listening to discussion of different views but also good at applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in gathering together opinions. This year, Tangt'u hsien suffered from a serious dry spell. To fight drought and win a bumper harvest, some comrades at a standing committee meeting of the Party committee put forward an anti-drought suggestion for damming up and harnessing the Kuhsu River. But some comrades considered the Kuhsi River wide and deep and difficult to dam up. Some individuals developed the idea of waiting for rain, and considered the building of a dam unnecessary. Under such circumstances, the hsien Party committee secretary led everyone in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. Meanwhile, everyone was organized for an on-the-spot investigation. An analysis and comparison of the three different views was then conducted. It was unanimously held that to wait for rain and leave things to chance was an erroneous idea and that to assure both sides of the Kuhsi River of a bumper harvest, a dam to harness water must be built. Though

the dam-building project involved many difficulties, a solution could definitely be found by arousing the masses to the full. After a decision was worked out with the gathering together of correct opinions, the leading members of the hsien Party committee led the broad masses to build a dam across the river in only six days. Irrigation water for over 10,000 mow of double-cropping late rice was assured.

To concentrate correct views better, the Party committee of Tangt'u strived for "5 perseverances": Perseverance in preceding a meeting with an "enlightening public notice" to keep everyone informed of the goals of a meeting and prepare them for making suggestions; perseverance in bearing in mind all problems to be discussed in organizing everyone to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party's guidelines and policies, and in getting everyone armed ideologically to enhance awareness; perseverance in letting everyone say what he has to say in the course of a discussion meeting and leading everyone toward a full discussion where differences appear and a repeated process of study and discussion where unity of views cannot be immediately achieved, instead of a hasty conclusion; perseverance in conveying through telephone calls and letters and by other means the goals of a meeting and conditions of a discussion to those Party committee members prevented by business from attending a meeting and soliciting their opinions at the same time; perseverance in helping those individual comrades clinging to erroneous views through such means as a democratic life meeting, heart-to-heart talk activities, etc., with a view to unified awareness.

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A Guarantee for the Implementation of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- Notes on how the CCP committee of Yüt'ai hsien, Shantung Province, goes deep among the masses and puts the task of consolidation of dictatorship of the proletariat on a sound footing at the basic level

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 1, 1971)

Yüt'ai hsien is situated beside Lake Weishan in southwest Shantung. Here, the boundless fertile farmland is criss-crossed by rivers and canals. The vast expanse of land is densely covered with golden rice. One who comes here for the first time and sees such a scene of prosperity which one expects to see only south of the Yangtze River can hardly imagine that this place was still known as an old calamity-stricken area not long ago!

Yüt'ai hsien is bordered on the east by three lakes, namely, Nanyang, Chaoyang and Weishan, and is traversed by 14 rivers and streams. Covering an area of only some 600 square kilometers, it has to receive the water flowing from more than 20 nearby hsien. This hsien is located in a low-lying area, with 70 percent of its land lying below the water level of the lakes and the rivers. In the rainy season, the lakes overflow and the rivers are flooded, and the whole area is submerged in water.

After the liberation, the Party and the government appropriated large quantities of grain and big amounts of money to the people of Yüt'ai hsien every year, insuring the people's livelihood. But as a result of interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, the hsien committee at that time lacked the spirit of self-reliance and of striving for betterment and did not rouse the masses in a down-to-earth manner to basically change the backwardness of this old calamity-stricken area.

After the "four cleaning-up" campaign in 1965, the cadres of Yüt'ai hsien were deeply educated in socialism and began to dredge rivers and build canals and to change the dry land into paddy fields in accordance with the geographical conditions, thereby introducing an initial change in the appearance of the hsien. But the decisive change was that, after the great proletarian cultural revolution, more and more cadres and people mastered Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and set up a vigorous leading group of the hsien committee which was capable of maintaining close ties with the masses. After that, the people of Yüt'ai passed into a completely new era.

The Question of "For Whom" Is Fundamental

After the Party committee of Yüt'ai hsien was established, the cadres and the masses were filled with joy and were determined to carry out revolution and production with better results. But, some departments of the hsien level were busy with putting up their signboards and setting up their stalls. Many branches of work were formerly carried out by some responsible units, and yet "temporary offices" had to be set up. The hsien committee

also transferred some cadres from various departments to the countryside. But the principal cadres did not go down or they went down to the countryside but did not stay there for long. And the ordinary cadres who had been sent down were recalled one after another.

If the hsien-level cadres did not go down, the basic-level cadres had to come up to attend meetings of various kinds one after another in order to carry out their work. The No. 1 and No. 2 men of the communes were sent time and again to attend meetings at the hsien level so that they had little time for going deep among the masses. They said: "If things go on in this way, we can simply set up an office in the hsien headquarters and do everything there!" Meanwhile, because the higher-level departments were numerous, a great deal of documents and instructions had to be delivered to the lower levels. Each of these departments stressed the importance of its work when work was being arranged, so that these documents and instructions could not be implemented at the basic level.

Thus, an acute question was raised before the new hsien committee: Should the hsien-level offices serve the basic-level units, or vice versa?

Comrade Chang Ch'eng-chen, secretary of the former hsien committee and a leading member of the hsien revolutionary committee, went to investigate the conditions in Hsiaolochuang brigade and was greatly enlightened. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, this brigade was described by the capitalist-roaders as a poverty-stricken place where "seeds wouldn't sprout in ten thousand years." In 1969, it reaped a very bad harvest. But, its commune members, men and women, old and young, were roused to carry out the collective side-occupation of making straw sacks and to overcome difficulties through self-reliance. In this way, it was possible not only to solve the difficulties of everyday life, but also to raise capital for carrying out production in that year.

When Chang Ch'eng-chen talked with the poor and lower-middle peasants about how to make Hsiaolochuang brigade "sprout seedlings," the poor and lower-middle peasants said meaningfully: "We are willing to make greater contributions toward the nation. But only when the higher level strengthens leadership shall we know the direction in which we should exert our efforts." Chang was greatly enlightened by what they said. Accordingly, he stayed to work in this brigade and got together with the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants to make careful investigation and study and then devised a practicable plan of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and readjusted and reinforced the leading group of the brigade. This greatly stepped up the fighting spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In 1970, the output of grain increased to 460 catties per mow as against some 140 catties in the past, and ginned cotton also gave a good yield of 100 catties per mow. Hsiaolochuang brigade made a big improvement.

From an investigation in Lutut'un brigade, Wanglu commune, the Party committee of Yüt'ai hsien also discovered that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines was still very violent and complex in this brigade although the campaigns of struggle-criticism-

transformation and of Party consolidation and Party building had been carried out there. Many people went to other localities to "do handicraft work" the year round. This impeded the consolidation and development of the collective economy. This brigade still had to rely on the state for supply of grain and to borrow money from the state.

The hsien committee saw this from the conditions in Hsiaolochuang and Lutut'un: The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism and it is urgently necessary for the hsien committee to take the leadership and go to tap this enthusiasm. The class struggle was very fierce in the political, economic and ideological spheres in the countryside, and the hsien committee was urgently needed to lead the poor and lower-middle peasants to wage a tit-for-tat struggle.

Thus, a question of the orientation dropped up: The offices of the hsien committee must carry out revolutionization and must not lay one-sided emphasis on itself. The hsien offices must serve the basic-level units, and not vice versa.

To achieve this end, they organized the office cadres to study seriously Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The most fundamental principle in the reform of the state organs is that they must keep in contact with the masses," and to hold a discussion of "who serves whom?" All comrades saw clearly that: The hsien offices take the countryside as the main object of their work. Not only the departments of agriculture, forestry and water conservation take the countryside as the object of their service, but the departments of industry, communications, finance and trade, culture and public health also take the countryside as the main object of their service. The hsien offices should serve the basic-level units.

Through this discussion, they achieved unified thinking. In March this year, besides retaining a very small number of their cadres, the offices of the hsien committee sent over 80 percent of their cadres, under the leadership of the leading comrades of the hsien committee, to go separately into the basic-level units and to the first line of the mass struggle.

Laying A Solid Foundation at the Basic Level

Work in the countryside is very complicated. What is the first thing the cadres should grasp after coming to the countryside? Which of the links should they grasp so that they can take firm hold of the core of rural work?

Chang Hsueh-chin, secretary of the hsien committee, and Ts'ui Te-chiu, deputy secretary of the hsien committee, went deep into the basic level. There they discovered that Miaochi brigade and Lichi brigade were 5 li away from each other and had similar natural conditions but the people of these two brigades had different mental outlooks and production was carried out with different results.

Since the "four cleaning-up" movement in 1965, Lichi brigade has always perseveringly and seriously studied Chairman Mao's works and armed its cadres

and commune members with Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution," "Reform China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains" and "China ought to make greater contributions to humanity." The reedy marshes and the plots of low-lying land were changed into fields which gave stable and high yields despite drought and waterlogging. Bumper harvests have been reaped for six years in succession. The commune members have each contributed an average of 860 catties of grain to the state every year. Public accumulation has a strong foundation and the commune members lead an increasingly better life. Everywhere is a scene of a flourishing socialist new countryside.

But Miaochi brigade had a different appearance. It had some 900 commune members and 3,000 mow of land. After the liberation, it had to buy grain and borrow money from the state every year. It remained in this state until last year. Asked why this backwardness long remained unchanged, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "In our brigade, the evil wind prevails over the good wind." It was discovered that the class front was not clearly defined in this brigade. Many young people did not know the crimes committed by the four kinds of bad elements, and some commune members associated themselves with historical counter-revolutionaries. The rich-peasant elements who had not been successfully remolded tried to win over and corrupt the young people.

Last year, Ts'ui Te-chiu, deputy secretary of the hsien committee went three times to Miaochi brigade. In spring, he came here to help in devising a production plan; in summer, he led the cadres of the hsien offices to dig a drainage ditch 5 li long; in autumn, he came here to have a look and saw that everything remained the same, production did not show any improvement, and more than 1,000 mow of farmland lay idle.

The leading group of the hsien committee made an analysis of the difference between these two neighboring brigades. They saw that Lichi brigade was good because the leading group of its Party branch firmly took the socialist road; Miaochi brigade lagged behind because it did not have a leading group which would firmly take the socialist road.

The leading group of Yüt'ai hsien committee learned this from an investigation: In any unit where the leading group of the Party branch was strong, work was done vigorously; in a unit where the leading group of the Party branch had problems, work was impeded. The hsien-level cadres who were sent to the basic level should first of all grasp the ideological building and organizational building of the Party branch of the brigade. Once they grasped this link, they would also have grasped class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. And only by grasping this link would they have a reliable guarantee in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After thinking was raised to a higher level, Comrade Ts'ui Te-chiu and other comrades of the general office of the hsien committee came again to Miaochi brigade. They mobilized the masses to discuss the questions of why the class enemies did not behave themselves honestly, why the commune members

would let the farmland lie fallow and grow grass on it for sale, and why the good wind could not prevail over the evil wind. Revolutionary mass criticism was conducted in conjunction with this discussion to educate the cadres and the commune members deeply in the political line so as to raise their consciousness of the line struggle. A relatively strong Party branch took shape in the course of struggle, setting the masses in motion and arousing the enthusiasm of the commune members for socialism.

Some commune members who formerly lacked the confidence in changing the backwardness came to realize: "This is not a poverty-stricken place, but our thinking is in poverty. We have too little Mao Tse-tung's thought in our minds and do not have a clear orientation of socialism." They were resolved to uproot the backward and get rid of the label of backwardness. The commune members' revolutionary spirit soared like burning fire. In the busy season for transplanting seedlings, they got up at half past four in the morning, took their meals in the fields, and worked enthusiastically.

This year, the whole brigade planted rice to 2,200 mow of land, representing an average of 2.4 mow to each of the commune members, whether adults or children. Output per mow exceeded 700 catties and the total output increased by more than two times as against that of last year.

Miaochi brigade was not the only brigade which went through a tremendous change in a year. There were many others. Many of the units which formerly had "long-standing, big and difficult" problems have now a correct orientation and correct line to follow. This year their grain output has increased by a big margin. Facts show that so long as a firm hold is taken of ideological building and organizational building of the basic-level Party branch, it is not difficult to change the units which had "long-standing, big and difficult" problems and to develop production very quickly.

There Is Plenty of Room Among the Masses

When Yüt'ai hsien committee suggested that office cadres should go deep into the basic-level units and work there, the comrades of many business departments feared that work at the higher level would be delayed. But practice showed that at the basic level, these cadres worked at some selected spots, took the business of the brigade into their hands, broke the barriers between trades and grasped various branches of work in a unified manner. This neither hindered the work at the higher level nor impeded the work of individual departments. On the contrary, it gave an impetus to the work of various departments.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tendency of attaching greater importance to production and work than to politics was criticized, and the cadres of Yüt'ai hsien were resolved to take the road of putting politics in command. But what was the definition of politics in command? Many people had not answered this question well in thinking and in practice. Only by going deep into the reality of the mass struggle can we learn to unify politics and production.

Last year, in Lutu brigade, the tendency toward capitalism was rampant. Paddy was planted to 1,600 mow of land and transplanting of seedlings was not finished until the middle of July, and the output was only 150 catties or so. After coming to this brigade, the comrade of the hsien department in charge of production helped it set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and grasp the line education, thereby rectifying the tendency toward capitalism. This year, paddy was planted to 3,300 mow of land, transplanting of seedlings was finished before the end of June, and the output was about 600 catties per mow. The practice of the mass struggle made the comrade of the hsien department in charge of production understand that, in commanding production, it was first necessary to take command over thinking and to grasp the orientation of the line, and only in this way would it be possible to put politics really in command.

In their New Year's Day editorial, the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee transmitted Chairman Mao's important directive of "carrying out education in ideology and political line" to the whole Party. To implement this important directive, the political department of the hsien revolutionary committee gave instructions to the basic level several times to arrange the work in this concern. But it did not score results as expected. In March, the comrades of the political department went to stay and work in Hsich'eng brigade, Laochai commune, and saw that the class struggle was going on fiercely there. But, the brigade cadres did not carry out the line education with reference to the realities of class struggle in the brigade, so that the results were not good. The comrade of the political department helped the cadres and commune members to study the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and carry out the line education with reference to the realities of class struggle of the brigade. As a result, the class enemy's attack was foiled and the cadres and commune members raised their consciousness of the line struggle. Applying this experience, the cadres and the commune members pushed line education to develop in depth in the hsien.

In the past, the technical extension center did not play a successful role. The masses criticized it: "The technical center is in a mess. Its members wander about purposelessly. We can do our work well without it." Now the comrades of the technical extension center went deep among the masses and played their role to the full. Transplanting of rice seedlings with soil attached to the roots had not been popularized in the past three years. It has been popularized this year.

Comrades of the finance and trade department went deep into the basic level, thereby understanding more deeply Chairman Mao's great directive, "Develop production and insure supply." Comrades of the commercial bureau formerly talked every day about serving agricultural production and serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, but they did not really understand the actual needs of agricultural production and of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They took in stock and supplied goods in the same way as in the past. It often happened that the goods needed by the masses ran out of stock but the goods which the masses did not need were overstocked. The poor and lower-middle

peasants criticized them: "The sales counter is like a wall. People on one side of the wall do not think in the same way as people on the other side!"

This time, a cadre of the commercial bureau went to stay and work in Kuli brigade, Wangmiao commune. In the course of fighting and laboring together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he strengthened his class feeling and learned clearly about the needs of the masses. As a result, supply and service work was carried out on time and to the point. Now the masses have changed their view toward the commercial bureau, saying that comrades of this bureau are "good servants to agricultural production and bosom friends of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

After the leading members of the hsien committee and the office cadres changed their styles of work, the phenomena of "five excesses" were overcome. The three Chinese typewriters formerly were fully engaged with work. Now only one of them is used and often lies idle. The commune cadres say: "The instructions formerly given by the hsien leadership often did not correspond with the situation of the lower levels. This time, the higher levels and the lower levels are united as one."

There is plenty of room among the masses. The members of Yüt'ai hsien committee go deep into the basic level and orientate themselves toward the masses, thereby raising their consciousness of the line struggle and further cementing their relationship with the masses. This insures the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and forms a situation of vigor and liveliness in work. The natural appearance of Yüt'ai hsien is going through a tremendous change.

- Reporting Group of Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee,
Reporting Group of Yüt'ai Hsien Revolutionary Committee,
Ta-chung Jih-pao Reporter, and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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Strengthen Unity on the Basis of the Principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Cadres of all nationalities of Hsünhua hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee learn from one another and help one another, leading the masses in a continuous advance

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Unite to win still greater victory," the cadres of various nationalities of the CCP Hsünhua Salar Nationality Autonomous Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee in Tsinghai Province, by respecting one another, mutually learning from one another, and taking one another's strong points to make up for their own shortcomings, have continued to strengthen revolutionary unity in the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Hsünhua hsien is a multi-national center. Among the leading members of the CCP Hsünhua hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee are cadres of the Salar, Tibetan, Hui and Han nationalities. Since the formation of the hsien Party commitee great importance has been attached to strengthening revolutionary unity among cadres of various nationalities. Members of the hsien Party committee and hsien revolutionary committee are organized to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching "It is only through the unity of the Communist Party that the unity of the whole class and the whole nation can be achieved, and it is only through the unity of the whole class and the whole nation that the enemy can be defeated," to criticize vigorously the crime of splitting and sabotaging Party unity by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers. Everybody is determined to learn better from one another, help one another, further strengthen revolutionary unity on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, lead the people of various nationalities of the hsien in the conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and develop unremittingly the excellent situation in the whole hsien.

The minority nationality cadres of the leadership members of this hsien are mostly local people. They are familiar with conditions and have closer ties with the masses and the Han nationality cadres pay attention to learning humbly from them. Hsien Party committee member Hung An, a Tibetan nationality cadre and secretary of the Party branch of Towa production brigade of Taowei commune, by setting the pace for commune members and the masses in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works and by launching a penetrating learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement, has built an impoverished mountain village into an advanced production brigade with all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline productions. The cadres of Han and other nationalities in the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee are humbly learning from him. A Han nationality cadre serving as the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee has gone to Towa

production brigade many times for study and has popularized the advanced experience of Towa production brigade at the spot where he had settled down with fine results.

The Han nationality cadres are always paying attention to helping the minority cadres enthusiastically. A Salar nationality standing committee member in the hsien Party committee after taking part in leadership work was beginning to feel the burden of the work and the heavy responsibility and for a time was not bold enough in his work. The Han nationality cadre serving as the secretary of the hsien Party committee upon discovering that studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought together with him as well as helped him steadily raise his awareness of the line struggle and leadership standard. In the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, the secretary of the hsien Party committee went with him deep into the communes and brigades, conscientiously studied and implemented the general and specific policies of the Party and guided the development of the movement along the correct orientation. With the help of the secretary of the hsien Party committee, this cadre made very rapid progress and was able to make better achievements in work.

The Hsünhua hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee attach great importance to the development of active ideological struggle, and by means of carrying out criticism and self-criticism, continue to strengthen revolutionary unity among the leading bodies.

A Salar nationality standing committee of the hsien Party committee, upon being transferred to work in a commune, thought that as a new cadre who emerged during the great cultural revolution and who grew up in the countryside there was no further need for him to go again to the basic level for tempering. The responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee, on understanding this ideological condition, immediately looked him up for a friendly talk, studied with him Chairman Mao's thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the five criteria for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, helped him to further raise consciousness of remolding his own world outlook so that he would happily throw himself into the front of the three great revolutionary struggles to weather the storm and face the world. Later, this new cadre in commune work regularly went deep into the production teams for investigation and study, maintained eating, living, struggling and laboring together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and was favorably commented on by the masses.

The revolutionary unity among cadres of various nationalities in the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee has effectively brought about unity among people of various nationalities and leading bodies at various levels throughout the hsien. Since last winter, the commune members of various nationalities in the hsien uniting in battle have fought against snowstorms and intense cold, built water conservation, strengthened basic farm construction and enabled new gains to be scored in the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement. This year, the total production of grain in the hsien has topped its highest historical level.

* * *

IMPLEMENTATION OF REVOLUTIONARY LINE

Resolutely Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies

- Yuehyang District Committee of the CCP continuously intensifies line education and policy education, further developing the excellent situation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, December 2) In carrying out education on ideology and the political line, the CCP Yüehyang District Committee in Hunan, by regularly making in-depth investigation and study, has grasped in time new conditions, experiences and problems in the implementation of policies. By conscientiously reading and studying in association with reality, it has constantly raised the line awareness and policy level of the broad masses and leading bodies at various levels, and further laid down the Party's various policies for developing the excellent situation in revolution and production in the whole district.

Through practice the CCP Yüehyang District Committee has profoundly realized that only by correctly implementing the policies of the Party could our various undertakings advance in victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. And in order to correctly implement the Party's policies, we must regularly go deep into the front, repeatedly carry out investigation and study and be prepared at all times to acquaint ourselves with new conditions in the implementation of policies and to solve new problems.

A standing member of the district Party committee once went to Hunghua production brigade of Haoho commune in Hsiangyin hsien for investigation and study and discovered that although the condition there was not so bad, still the production of grain remained low and diversified economy was not properly developed. The cause of that was mainly one of labor shortage. However, this production brigade was not without labor potential. For example, only slightly more than 30 women regularly took part in collective production and labor in the whole brigade. By means of further investigation and study, she realized that the main reason why few women commune members would care to work was because the policy of equal work for equal pay for men and women commune members was not properly implemented, and the activism of the women commune members had not been properly mobilized. Therefore she and the Party committee of the commune immediately organized the cadres and masses of this brigade to study the Party's relevant policies as well as Chairman Mao's teaching "Men and women must receive equal pay for equal work in production," criticized the erroneous mentality of looking down on women and solved this problem promptly.

An unprecedented upsurge in active participation by women in collective production and labor soon appeared in the whole production brigade and the number of people reporting for work came to more than 150. Winter water conservation building and fertilizer accumulating teams were organized as

well as hog raising and silkworm breeding groups, which played the part of "rightful half" in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

After the experience of this production brigade was popularized throughout the district, it caught the attention of leading members at various levels, and the policy of equal work for equal pay for men and women was better implemented in the district. At that time the standing committee member thought that this policy had been implemented "more or less." However, not long afterward, in continuing the penetrating investigation and study, she discovered that some of the places in changing the situation of different pay for equal work between men and women had overlooked the difference in labor between men and women and had carried out "making everything equal" in labor remuneration. On the basis of this condition, the Party committee again actively propagated the Party's principle of "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work," criticized the tendency of absolute equalitarianism and further mobilized the socialist activism of the commune masses in the whole district.

Leading members of the district Party committee through the summing up of the experience in implementing the policy of equal work for equal pay for men and women have realized that leading organs must regularly go deep into reality for investigation and be prepared at all times to acquaint themselves with changing conditions before they could continue to solve the various problems of policy. Those who thought that by going down one or two times and grasping one or two cases would lead the practice of implementing the Party's policies are being unrealistic. Since this year, the district Party committee, on the basis of condition of policy implementation in the entire district, has conducted four investigations, and leading members of the district Party committee upon arriving at the basic level have also paid attention to acquaint themselves with conditions and problems in this direction. By means of repeated practice, they have brought about the continued deepening of the education in line and policy and enabled Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies to be better implemented.

In the practice of implementing the policies of the Party, the CCP Yüehyang District Committee has acquired an experience in the grasping of pace-setters and raising the awareness of line struggle and understanding of policy of the pace-setters. The comrades have noticed that wherever the awareness of line struggle and level of understanding of policy of the pace-setters is high, there the policy would be better implemented and both revolution and production would be charged with burning zeal.

Ho P'ei-liang, the secretary of the Party branch of Tungfeng production brigade of Milo commune in Milo hsien has conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in relation with the experience of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies for many years, and further raised his awareness of line struggle and policy understanding level. In 1961, he led the masses in opposing the evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao" raised by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, implemented the basic policy of the Party for the countryside and maintained taking the socialist road. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a small

handful of class enemies in society tried to promote extremely "Leftist" ideas in an effort to sabotage the Party's current policy for rural people's communes, he again promptly organized the masses to study conscientiously the various policies of the Party for rural people's communes and enabled everybody to differentiate what was correct and what was incorrect so as to better lay down the various policies of the Party and the situation in revolution and production in the whole brigade became better and better. In 1967, this production brigade for the fourth consecutive year topped the guideline set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in grain production , and the per-mow yield of grain showed an increase of more than 20 percent over that of the previous year.

In another production brigade neighboring Tungfeng production brigade, the cadres there erroneously thought that a slight deviation to the "Left" or to the right in the implementation of policy would hardly matter and because of that some of the policies of the Party could not be properly implemented. Although the natural condition of this production brigade was superior than that of the Tungfeng production brigade, still the per-mow yield was much lower. In a comparison of the positive and negative aspects of these two typical cases, the CCP Yüehyang District Committee further realized that raising the awareness of line struggle and policy understanding level of leading bodies at various levels was of utmost importance to the correct implementation of Party policy.

Since the beginning of this year, the district Party committee has held three terms of policy study classes for principal members of hsien Party committees and commune Party committees, and all the hsien and communes have also held more than 500 terms of policy study classes for cadres of communes, production brigades and production teams. At the study classes everybody integrated the study of the series of teachings of Chairman Mao on policy and the various policies of the Party with the study of the Party's basic line, and integrated the study of the historical experience of the Party with the experience of the positive and negative aspects of individual implementation of policy to strengthen consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

On the basis of repeated investigation and study and correct grasping of the situation, the CCP Yüehyang District Committee, in the light of problems under new conditions and trends which appeared in the laying down of policy, has conscientiously grasped typical cases well, and with a target to aim at in carrying out education on line and on policy nas better implemented various Party policies.

For a time some of the communes and production brigades in this district in implementing the policy "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" have either forgotten "Taking food grains as the key link" or have no time for "all-round development."

In order to alter this condition, the district Party committee conscientiously summed up the typical case of the Sungt'ung production brigade of Linhsiang hsien for popularization throughout the district. The Sungt'ung

production brigade was situated in a place with poor soil and many calamities. The greater part of the labor force for many years was employed in sideline occupations and the per-mow yield of grain was less than 300 catties. After the development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in 1964, the Party branch of the production brigade led the commune members in an assault against the sabotage activities of the class enemies, criticized bourgeois tendencies and the production of grain rapidly rose topping for three consecutive years the guideline laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

At that time some of the people suggested again, "If the production of food grains remains high, there is no need for diversified economy." The comrades promptly criticized this erroneous thinking and maintained the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development." The brigade opened up more than 1,200 mow for an economic products base, planted more than 1,300 mow to pine, fir and other timber, stocked all the reservoirs and ponds with fish and realized a pig per capita and a pig to a mow of land, with the income from 26 items of diversified economy accounting for 42 percent of the total income. The development of diversified economy has once more stimulated the production of grain. The per-mow yield of grain of this brigade for the recent four years has topped 1,000 catties. Last year the per-mow yield reached more than 1,200 catties. By means of emulating the experience of Sungt'ung production brigade, the various communes and production brigades in the whole district have further extended the production area for grain. This year the production of early paddy has shown an increase of 10 percent over last year, the area planted to cotton, edible oil and other light economic produce has increased more than 60,000 mow over that for last year, and the number of pigs raised and the area stocked with fish have also shown a significant increase.

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

East China Seed Farm Breeds Improved Seeds

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 3, 1971)

the workers of the szuyang county seed farm in kiangsu province have made conscientious scientific experiments in cultivating, breeding and popularizing good seeds, and frequently sum up and popularize advanced technology. thus they have made contributions to achieving high stable yields under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in the past decade and more the farm has cultivated over 20 kinds of good seeds, including rice, wheat, cotton and legumes, through hybridization, strict checks and careful selection. it provided over 100 tons of improved cotton seeds and some 400 tons of fine seed strains of other crops for the local area and other places in the past three years.

the farm was set up in 1960. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the workers created the farm by dumping fertile silt and soil on a tract of wasteland along the abandoned yellow river bed. the farm now has 130 hectares of land for cultivating, breeding and popularizing good seed strains.

the workers are guided by chairman mao's teaching "a fairly good harvest can be achieved by using good seeds even without increasing manpower and manure." they launched a vigorous mass campaign to cultivate good seed strains. they cultivated a new cotton strain, "64-23", in a short time. repeated experiments show that it produces more bolls with fewer seeds than ordinary strains and gives a high yield of long-staple cotton. a worker representative from this farm described the new strain at a national conference on seed strains in 1965. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the agricultural research departments pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line of sole reliance on experts and tried to suppress the enthusiasm of the farm's workers and staff members. in face of this, the farm leadership firmly implemented chairman mao's proletarian line on scientific research work. it placed full trust and reliance on the masses and persisted in the principle of the integration of scientific workers with the masses. it organized a scientific research group made up of workers, technicians and revolutionary cadres, which broke with the conventional practices by bourgeois authorities. they developed many good strains and formulated a new procedure for breeding seeds based on flexibility, practicability, simplicity, and easy applicability.

the breeding of a new strain according to the technical procedure followed by bourgeois authorities used to take more than a decade. now it is done in three or four years. the farm workers started in 1967 to develop an early ripening strain from the rice strain "kueihuahuang", selecting seeds from some sturdy plants. the following year they grew them by the method of thin

sowing and careful cultivation and again selected seeds by making careful comparisons. they propagated selected seeds the third year and reaped 1,000 kilogrammes of good seeds. further experiments and extended propagation in 1970 made it possible to plant 660 hectares to the new improved strain in 1971. the new seed strain gave high output and matures early.

the workers of the farm conscientiously studied and applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking and treated the fine strains from the viewpoint that one divides into two. basing themselves on the principle of the unity of opposites of heredity and the transformation of biological characteristics, they strove to understand and master the law governing such change in the course of transformation to preserve the fine features of the crops and develop them by making use of the transformation. their efforts have resulted in many new strains of better quality. the workers introduced an imported high-yield fine strain. they sowed the seeds experimentally. the peasants found that the strain grew well in spring but could not withstand severe cold weather and output was unstable. the grain is red with a thick husk and the quality is poor. after careful observation in the fields, the workers selected a number of crops which had a white husk and cold-resistant and developed a better strain by using a new method. the defects of the imported strain were eliminated. the peasants welcomed the new strain.

the farm workers closely combine cultivation with propagation and popularization in the light of local conditions to achieve stable high yields. they often go to the masses to collect their opinions on the seed so as to improve their work. at the same time, they study the experience of nearby veteran peasants in breeding good strains of seed, and send technicians to other places to help breed seeds so as to gain new experience.

in the course of cultivation, the workers have tried to grasp the laws of achieving high yields and fully tap the potentials. they conscientiously summed up experience and adopt advanced technique. by nursing cotton seedlings with the use of large plastic sheets or nurture pots before transplanting, the workers saved seed and accelerated good growth of the plants, greatly increasing output.

guided by mao tsetung thought, the workers closely integrate scientific experiments with the struggle for production and class struggle, persist in serving proletarian politics and keep to the orientation of serving agriculture. they have found a way to breed good seed strains through daring to innovate and practise. on an experimental plot they have achieved a per-hectare yield of more than 15 tons by growing two crops a year -- rice and wheat. this successful experience is being popularized in the northern part of the huai river basin where large tracts of land are being transformed into paddy fields.

TRUCK CONVOYS

Exploits of a PLA Squad of Truck Drivers

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1971)

a squad of truck drivers of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army has set a safe driving record of 870,000 kilometres over difficult terrain in high mountains and across big rivers.

conscious that they are driving trucks for the revolution, the men displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and performed meritorious services as a collective on several occasions.

the squad is now an advanced unit on the transportation front.

on one occasion the drivers crossed a perennially snow-covered mountain on the szechwan-tibet highway. they soon were affected by high altitude dizziness but none of them were deterred and they continued to drive uphill. boulders brought down by an avalanche broke a bridge ahead. chen ta-liang, the squad leader, made an inspection. he found the going difficult. light reflected from the ice dazzled the eye while under the broken bridge clouds floated. braving more than 30 degrees below freezing point, chen ta-liang led the drivers in felling trees to repair the bridge. the shock repair was done in a few hours.

as the convoy of trucks crossed the bridge and continued its climb to the summit, the road ahead was an ice-slope leading to a hanging cliff. members of the squad were not deterred. chen ta-liang tried to drive his truck up. the other comrades came to help, pulling the truck by ropes. the slope became steeper and the road more slippery as they went along. as chen ta-liang switched gears, the engine stalled and the truck slipped toward the hanging cliff. the comrades hauling the truck slipped and fell. chen ta-liang jumped down and shoved a rock under to stop the wheels from slipping. defying danger, the drivers managed to cross the ice-slope and drove ahead.

on another occasion, the squad members were caught by a sudden february rainstorm as they were going along a low-lying stretch of mountain road. water soon inundated more than 100 metres of the road. faced with the dangerous situation, the drivers relied on this teaching of chairman mao's: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." this gave them added courage and strength. everybody vied to go into the water to test the road. chang chih-ping, a communist party member, was the first to jump into the knee-deep water to guide the convoy in groping their way forward. water soon rose to his waist and he lost his shoes and socks in the mud, and his feet and legs were cut by sharp rocks and bled. but dedicated to the revolution and advancing courageously, chang chih-ping finally brought all trucks beyond the flooded area.

in face of many difficulties and dangers, the comrades of the squad display an indomitable revolutionary spirit and take a scientific attitude toward their work. they prefer to take on hardships rather than let harm come to state property. they kept the trucks in good order, inspecting and repairing them in time. veteran fighter tuan shu-chun made 190 repairs last year. he has not had a single accident for six years.

the more the dangers and the poorer the weather, the more carefully they look after their trucks. whenever they arrive at a dangerous spot, they have people lead the way in front of the trucks. the old squad leader chou cheng-pin was driving up a big mountain 5,000 metres above sea level in a frontier region. the road was narrow. whenever he came to a sharp bend and could not see the way through the mist, he got down to inspect the road ahead. he carefully negotiated 190 danger spots and 78 bends and finally crossed the mountain. this was his route for half a year and he covered 40,000 kilometres without an accident.

the squad has kept its fine tradition of safe-running for many years although veteran drivers leave and new ones take their place. when new fighters come, the squad helps them study chairman mao's brilliant articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and arranges for veterans to tell them about the fine tradition and working style. they mature steadily under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

WEATHER FORECASTING

Small Weather Station in East China Province Makes Accurate Forecasts by Relying on Masses

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 2, 1971)

a weather station in chekiang province with a small staff and simple equipment makes accurate forecasts by summing up and applying the experience of the masses in meteorological observation.

the yiwu county meteorological station constantly makes investigations among the masses and is praised by local poor and lower-middle peasants for its accurate long-range and medium-range forecast of cold spell, rain, drought, hail and frost. . these are the natural disasters which affect the locality.

set up in 1958, the station at first could make only short-range weather forecasts for a larger area by monitoring the meteorological forecasts of the central and provincial stations. this helped local agriculture. but what the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres wanted most was accurate forecast well in advance of drought, flood, windstorm and frost that would hit their locality squarely so that they could take measures in time.

in discussing whether the station could meet this need, some members said it would be very difficult since the station had only a small staff, simple equipment and poor working conditions and lacked data. then they studied chairman mao's teachings "it is people, not things, that are decisive" and "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history". they recognized that it was a metaphysical viewpoint to take material conditions as deciding everything and that, instead of one-sided emphasis on material conditions, they should also consider the human factor. they agreed that with the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the practical experience accumulated by the masses in long struggle against natural calamities, they could be of service if they fostered the concept of making weather forecast for the revolution and relied on the masses.

the members of the station regard themselves as pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants and learn from them in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. a leading member of the station lived and worked for a long time with an old poor peasant named chen ta-shan who has rich experience in weather forecasting. early in the morning they would climb the mountains to observe fog, and at night they would observe the sky. on rainy nights they would go out to listen to the croaking of frogs. all this is useful in forecasting weather. chen ta-shan was also invited to the station to pass on his experience.

the members of the station since 1964 have visited over 85 per cent of the county's people's communes and production brigades to study and sum up the experience of the peasants. they have collected about 1,000 folk proverbs on meteorological observations and worked on a meteorological diary kept over the past 60 years by some old peasants. having made scientific experiments based on the experience of the old peasants, the station members kept a file for medium- and long-range scientific weather forecasting.

through reliance on the masses and combining their experience with weather forecasting by scientific apparatus, the station has increased the accuracy of its medium- and long-range weather forecasts.

as the saying goes, there will be no rain during a summer cold spell and continuous raining goes after successive sunny days. based on this and the data they gained after long investigation, the members of the station forecast at the beginning of last may that the first twenty days would be dry, and the last ten days of may and the first ten days of june would be rainy. the county party committee held a meeting on the basis of this forecast. it mobilized the local people in all fields of work to get prepared against the dry spell and to ensure that the transplanting of the early rice seedlings be completed in time. as the station forecast, 300 mm of rain fell in 11 days from the last ten days of may to the beginning of june. the county reaped a good early rice harvest this year.

in the county, low temperature follows drizzles in spring and there is heavy rain in the high water season; summer and autumn are dry and frost often appears in autumn. these affect local agriculture. since 1966, the station has made many medium- and long-range forecasts with accuracy of over 80 per cent.

MODEL BRIGADE

Tachai Brigade Imbues Young Peasants with Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 2, 1971)

the cadres of the tachai production brigade, a pace-setter in china's agriculture, persevere in imbuing the young commune members with mao tsetung thought to help them quickly mature in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

passing on "shoulder-pole spirit"

all commune members of 40 or above have been relieved of carrying things by shoulder pole since the brigade installed aerial cables for transportation in the mechanization movement. but liang pien-liang, deputy secretary of the brigade party branch, has always taken the initiative to lead young people in carrying things by shoulder pole every spring and autumn over the past several years. he said: "although cables have been installed even to the hill top, we must still pass on the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle from generation to generation."

it is necessary to go along a narrow path on a steep slope to carry manure to the remotest field of the brigade. the walk is tiring even without carrying anything. it is all the more exhausting if one carries a load of more than 50 kilogrammes on a shoulder pole. as liang pien-liang led a team of young people in carrying manure to that field, he heard someone say: "it is very hard to carry this load uphill." it was his son, liang cheng-wen, who was drenched with sweat and gasping for breath. liang pien-liang said: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." liang cheng-wen and the other young people plucked up their courage, climbed the steep slope and brought the manure to the field.

liang cheng-wen asked his father during work break: "why do we still use shoulder poles to carry things when there are aerial cables that can do the work for us?" caressing his shoulder pole with his hands, the veteran peasant told his son and the other young people how the older generation of peasants in tachai suffered in the old society and how they liked their life in the new society. he described how the older commune members under the guidance of mao tsetung thought had relied on their own efforts and worked hard to build the old tachai into a socialist new tachai. pointing to the terraced fields, he said: "at that time there was no mountain road and there was not a single cart in the village. when the peasants, men and women, went to the fields they always carried manure. nobody complained of hard work or fatigue. now we have several horse-drawn carts and scores of other carts. we even have tractors and aerial cables. all these are the fruit of hard work in the spirit of self-reliance. this is our glorious tradition. we want you to take over this revolutionary tradition and pass it on

to the next generation so that tachai in the future will be still better than what it is now."

the young commune members agreed that although they were better off they must never forget how their predecessors had had to beg for food and suffered untold misery in the old society; nor would they forget that many working people in the world were still not emancipated. they pledged to become worthy successors to the revolutionary cause.

to supplement transportation by the aerial cables, the young commune members of tachai brigade have, since then, got up early during the busy autumn harvesting to help carry the harvested millet and maize. by shoulder pole, and made progress by following in the footsteps of their predecessors.

old hero passes on experience

anpo quarry is where commune members get their rocks. it is also a classroom for teaching the young commune members. old hero chia chin-tsai often tells them what he has gained in his study of chairman mao's works and in remoulding his world outlook. in this way he helps the young people foster the concept of serving the people whole-heartedly. chia lai-hsiao, a young stone mason, is fast maturing politically under his education.

chia lai-hsiao returned to his home village to take part in physical labour after he completed primary school. for some time he felt he could not settle down to the work of cutting stone and wanted to be transferred. the brigade party branch made an analysis of his ideological problem. chen yung-kuei, secretary of the party branch, said: "he has not sufficiently remoulded his world outlook, so he will be enthusiastic about his work one moment and apathetic the next moment wherever he goes." the party branch decided to try to persuade him to stay at the quarry so that he could be tempered in the difficult conditions there.

during work break one day, chia chin-tsai sat by the side of chia lai-hsiao and joined him in studying chairman mao's teaching: "our communist party and the eighth route and new fourth armies led by our party are battalions of the revolution. these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." chia chin-tsai said: "lai-hsiao, what do you think of that? and what are you doing to become wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and to work entirely in the people's interests?"

chia lai-hsiao found the question difficult to answer. chia chin-tsai said to him patiently: "when we study 'serve the people', we must act like chang szu-teh. chang szu-teh was not afraid of death when he fought the enemy at the front line. he worked conscientiously when he was making charcoal in the rear area. in both cases he was working in the interests of the revolution and the people, and for the liberation of mankind. but you always find other people's job better than yours. you don't want to quarry stone and want to be transferred. you have not become 'wholly dedicated' and have not worked 'entirely' in the people's interests. try to link theory with practice and work hard to remould your world outlook exclamation"

chia chin-tsai not only uses chairman mao's "serve the people" to help the young people, but sets an example by acting on chairman mao's teachings. chia lai-hsiao once struck a huge rock with a big hammer a dozen times but failed to break it up. he was discouraged and gave in. seeing this, chia chin-tsai, who was not far away, took up the hammer and broke the rock. this touched chia lai-hsiao to his soul. he thought to himself: "aren't these two different attitudes towards difficulties that reflect two different world outlooks? my determination is not as strong as that of the older generation."

this young man then began to make strict demands on himself and tried his best to serve the people wholeheartedly. now he is to be found wherever the work is most difficult. the commune members are very glad to see his maturing.

brigade leader brings up younger generation

chao su-heng, a member of the brigade's party branch committee and book-keeper of the brigade, was elected last summer to study at tsinghua university in peking. on the eve of his departure, the party branch held a mass meeting to send him off. the poor and lower-middle peasants expressed their joy that chao su-heng was their first to enter university. at the same time, they talked over who could take on his work. pointing to a young man sitting nearby, the party branch secretary chen yung-kuei said: "how about this lad?" all eyes turned to the young man and they all agreed. the young man, chao tsun-tang, is a student from tachai middle school. he is the son of a poor peasant who died in the interest of the people. the lad blushed and said: "i'm afraid i can't manage the work." brigade leader chia cheng-jang, who was sitting beside the young man, said to him: "there's nothing to be afraid of, try and i'll help you. to be a good successor, you should not only learn bookkeeping, but learn how to draw a clear distinction between the enemy and ourselves and our friends."

not long afterwards, tsun-tang became tired of the job, for he felt that doing bookkeeping and physical labour all day long exhausted him. the old brigade leader chia cheng-jang noticed this and had a heart-to-heart talk with him.

chia cheng-jang reminded the lad of how his father had dedicated himself wholeheartedly to the public interests and had died for the revolution.

that was in the autumn of 1957. chao hsiao-ho, the lad's father, was driving a cart loaded with grain. the cart was going along a cliff when the horse suddenly lost its footing and was about to fall dozens of metres over the edge to the bottom. he rushed over and pulled the horse back to safety. he broke a leg in rescuing the cart. he went back to driving his cart as soon as he recovered. he was active in the struggle against natural calamities in 1964 and unfortunately died in an accident when he was driving a cart filled with stones.

chia cheng-jang said to tsun-tang in all earnestness: "you are son of us poor and lower-middle peasants. you should learn from your father and handle financial matters for us and serve the people wholeheartedly."

thinking over and over what the brigade leader had said and the spirit of his father in working for the revolution until he died, chao tsun-tang drew inspiration. he said to the brigade leader that he would do his best at the job.

since then, chao tsun-tang kept the books and took part regularly in physical labour. the old brigade leader rejoiced to see the lad working hard and mastering the job very quickly.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Gives Reception in Honor of Afghan Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Kabul, Dec. 2, 1971)

hsieh pang-chih, chinese ambassador to afghanistan, gave a reception here on the evening of november 30 in honour of the afghan table tennis delegation which returned home recently after taking part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present on the occasion were president of the afghan olympic federation mohammad farouq seraj, vice-minister of education mohammad fazel, rector of the kabul university sayid abdul qadir baha and other remarkable personages of afghan educational and sports circles.

haidar miakhale, head of the afghan table tennis delegation, and some sportsmen were also present.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Nanking Rally Celebrates 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 2, 1971)

more than one thousand workers, peasants and soldiers in nanking held a grand rally here this afternoon, warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

attending the rally were avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in peking, and his wife, and comrade halit qafleshi and his wife, who had come specially to nanking. the albanian comrades were given a warm welcome.

present were leading members of the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, including wu ta-sheng, peng chung, yang kuang-li and jao tzu-chien.

a huge portrait of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao hung side by side on the backdrop of the rostrum.

wu ta-sheng, secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and albanian military attache avni hakani addressed the rally which was full of expressions of the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania.

in his speech, wu ta-sheng spoke warmly of the splendid achievements made by the albanian people in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, and of the glorious fighting course they had traversed in the past 27 years. he expressed the conviction that the albanian people, rallying closely round the albanian party of labour, would surely fulfil with flying colours the fighting tasks set forth at the party's sixth congress and win new and greater successes.

warm in his praise of the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania which has been forged personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, wu ta-sheng said: "no matter what tempestuous storms may occur in the world, our two parties, two countries and two peoples will continue to hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and will always unite, fight and win victory together in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

in his speech military attache avni hakani said that in the 27 years since albania's liberation, the albanian people, under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, had carried out construction on a gigantic scale with pick in one hand and rifle in the other and brought about tremendous in the country.

he said: "great revolutionary friendship links our two peoples and two parties. this revolutionary friendship between us will grow stronger with each passing day. we will advance together in the cause of socialist construction and revolution."

hakani warmly praised the achievements scored by the chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party led by comrade mao tsetung. he said, "as your comrades and comrades-in-arms, we rejoice at these great achievements."

both speeches drew round after round of warm applause.

the rally ended amid the powerful strains of "the internationale".

after the rally, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms saw an acrobatic show.

Changchun Rally Celebrates 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Changchun, Dec. 2, 1971)

with profound feelings of proletarian revolutionary friendship more than one thousand revolutionary people in the northeast china city of changchun held a rally this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

attending the rally were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, who made a special trip to changchun, and other albanian comrades-in-arms.

also present were leading members of the kirin provincial committee of the communist party of china, the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, the kirin provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the changchun municipal revolutionary committee including wang huai-hsiang, ho yu-fa, hsiao tao-sheng, juan po-sheng, lan kan-ting, chung ming-piao and li pei-huai and li ting-chuan, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, who accompanied counsellor jovan andoni to changchun.

counsellor jovan andoni and other fraternal albanian comrades-in-arms were greeted with warm applause when they mounted the rostrum in the company of wang huai-hsiang and other leading comrades.

hsiao tao-sheng, secretary of the kirin provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and counsellor andoni made enthusiastic speeches at the meeting.

hsiao tao-sheng said: "under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha, the heroic albanian people have in the past 27 years since liberation overcome and conquered the numerous difficulties resulting from the encirclement by imperialism, revisionism and reaction and won great victories in socialist revolution and construction. albania, the great beacon of socialism in europe, is shining with ever greater brilliance."

he said: "the people of kirin, like the other people of the whole country, admire the heroic spirit of daring to fight and win victory displayed by the party of labour, the government and the people of albania. we rejoice over every achievement made by the albanian people."

hsiao tao-sheng said: "the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian people have stood the test of violent storms, and no enemy can break it."

in his speech, counsellor andoni gave an account of the tremendous achievements made by the albanian people with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other in socialist revolution and socialist construction since liberation under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour.

andoni warmly praised the great revolutionary friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania. finding its way deep into the hearts of people, he said,

this ever-lasting friendship was based on the immortal principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it was founded by our two marxist-leninist parties and the great leaders comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, and consolidated and developed in the struggle against the common enemies -- imperialism with u.s. imperialism as its chieftain and modern revisionism with soviet social-imperialism as its centre.

the speeches of comrade hsiao tao-sheng and counsellor andoni were punctuated by warm applause. after their speeches, all those present shouted slogans, wishing that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania would remain ever-green.

Changsha Rally Celebrates 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 3, 1971)

more than one thousand workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and students held a grand rally here today, warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

attending the rally were kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, who made a special trip to changsha, and visiting albanian friends.

present were leading members of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the changsha municipal revolutionary committee including pu chan-ya, yang ta-yi, chang li-hsien, wan ta, li chen-chun, chao kuang-en, sun kuo-chih, shang tzu-chin, ching lin and su ming.

on the rostrum were huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao.

when the albanian comrades-in-arms entered the hall in company of leading comrades of the province and city, they were greeted by a standing ovation. all those present cheered: "warmly celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania exclamation" "long live the glorious albanian party of labour exclamation" "long live the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and albanian people exclamation" "long live the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live the chinese people's great leader chairman mao exclamation"

yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. provincial command, spoke first at the rally. he warmly praised the albanian people for their tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. he said: "we firmly believe that the fraternal albanian people, closely rallying round the albanian party of labour headed

by comrade enver hoxha, will surely accomplish the fighting tasks set forth by the sixth party congress and win new, great victories."

yang ta-yi said: "though china and albania are separated by rivers and mountains, our two parties and two peoples are closely linked by our common struggle against imperialism and revisionism and by the great cause of socialist revolution and construction. we are comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench and close class brothers."

he declared: "at any time and under any circumstances we will always unite with the albanian party of labour and the albanian people and fight and win victory together with them exclamation"

bezhani spoke next. he told the meeting about the great achievements which, under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people had made in economic, political, ideological and cultural development and in the struggle to defend the motherland and to safeguard independence.

the economic counsellor spoke highly of the achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao. he warmly praised the unbreakable friendship between the two parties and two people of china and albania. "founded by the great leaders of the two peoples chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, this friendship has stood all tests of tempestuous storms and no force in the world can shake it," he stressed.

the speeches of comrade yang ta-yi and comrade bezhani drew round after round of thunderous applause.

the hunan provincial and changsha municipal revolutionary committees gave a soiree today to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Government Representatives Leaves Bujumbura

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam Dec. 1, 1971)

yang chien, chinese government representative and minister of communications, and ho kung-kai, deputy government representative and deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs, left bujumbura by air yesterday after attending the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the republic of burundi at the invitation of the burundi government, according to a report from bujumbura.

among those present at the airport to see the chinese guests off were burundi minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning artemor simbananiye and other high officials.

the chinese government representatives were accorded a warm welcome and reception by the burundi government and people.

on the evening of november 28, burundi president micombero gave a grand national day reception at the president palace in honour of the delegations from various countries taking part in the burundi national day celebrations. at the reception, president micombero received chinese government representative yang chieh and deputy government representative ho kung-kai, and had a friendly conversation with them.

president micombero received exclusively the chinese guests on november 29. chinese government representative yang chien conveyed regards from chairman mao and premier chou en-lai to president micombero. the president requested the chinese government representative to convey his respect and regards to chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and to premier chou en-lai. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. present on the occasion were burundi minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning simbananiye and burundi ambassador to tanzania mangona.

during their stay in bujumbura, the chinese government representatives had talks with the burundi minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning on the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between china and burundi. during the talks, both sides expressed their common wish to actively develop relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND CANADA

Speaker of Canadian House of Common Entertains Chinese Doctors

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Dec. 1, 1971)

lucien lamoureux, speaker of the canadian house of commons and governor of the board of the ottawa general hospital, gave a luncheon party here on november 29 to warmly entertain the visiting chinese doctors chen wen-chieh and ha hsien-wen.

at the luncheon party, lamoureux extended his best wishes to the guests and expressed the hope that the mutual understanding and cultural exchanges between canada and china further develop.

hsu chung-fu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in ottawa, was present at the party upon invitation.

present also were dr. malcolm brown, president of the medical research council of canada, and many distinguished personages of the canadian academic circles.

yesterday afternoon, maurice leclair, deputy minister of national health of canada, received chen wen-chieh and na hsien-wen and had a friendly talk with them.

the chinese doctors left peking for canada on november 20 to take part in the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the mcgill university on invitation.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Premier of Czechoslovak Government Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1971)

lubomir strougal, premier of the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic, received tsung ke-wen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to czechoslovakia, in prague on november 30, according to a report from prague.

premier lubomir strougal had a friendly conversation with ambassador tsung ke-wen.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Princess Gives Luncheon in Honor of Chairman and Vice Chairman of Chinese Delegation to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 1, 1971)

princess ashraf pahlavi, chairman of the delegation of iran to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, gave a luncheon at the u.n. mission of iran at noon today, in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the delegation of the people's republic of china.

present at the luncheon on invitation were chen chu, representative, and wang hai-jung, alternate representative, of the chinese delegation.

the hostess and the guests had a cordial and friendly talk during the luncheon.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 2, 1971)

the japanese matsuyama ballet group with masao shimizu as its head and mikiko matsuyama as its deputy head left here for home by train today after concluding a performance tour of china.

the group was given a warm send-off at the railway station by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the literary and art circles of kwangtung province and kwangchow city, as well as hundreds of people of kwangchow.

also present at the railway station were hsiao hsiang-chien, chang shu-yuan and others, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, who accompanied the group in its performance tour of southern china and all the members of the shanghai school of dancing who assisted the group in its performances.

on the evening of november 30, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a farewell banquet and soiree, congratulating the matsuyama ballet group on the complete success of its performance tour of china. amid a warm, friendly atmosphere, the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the group with a piece of ivory carving showing the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in the early years of his revolutionary activities, and the matsuyama ballet group presented in return a silk banner inscribed with "long live the militant friendship between the people of japan and china exclamation"

during their stay in kwangchow, all the members of the japanese matsuyama ballet group visited the exhibition hall of china's export commodities fair.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Permanent Representative of Kuwait to UN Gives Reception in Honor of Chairman and Vice Chairman of Chinese Delegation to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 1, 1971)

abdullah yaccoub bishara, permanent representative of kuwait to the united nations and chairman of the u.n. asian group for the month, gave a reception at the official residence of the kuwait mission yesterday evening, in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the delegation of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception on invitation were representatives fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui, chen chu and other members of the chinese delegation.

permanent representatives of various countries of the asian group, chairmen of the african, latin american, eastern european, western european and other states groups, and permanent representatives of some other countries were also present at the reception on invitation.

on behalf of the asian group, kuwait permanent representative bishara expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation, and chiao kuan-hua, on behalf of the delegation of the people's republic of china, expressed hearty thanks for the cordial reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Gives Luncheon in Honor of Chairman and Vice Chairman of Chinese Delegation of UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 2, 1971)

hamdi ould mouknass, foreign minister of mauritania, gave a luncheon at the u.n. mission of mauritania at noon today, in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the delegation of the people's republic of china.

representatives of the chinese delegation fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui and chen chu were also present on invitation.

present at the luncheon on invitation were also princess ashraf pahlavi of iran; amadou karim gaye, minister for foreign affairs of senegal; reis malile, vice-minister for foreign affairs of albania; nicolae ecobescu, deputy

minister for foreign affairs of romania; and permanent representatives of tanzania, guinea, mali, cuba, tunisia, morocco and other countries.

the luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice Minister Li Chiang Meet Netherlands Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the netherlands economic mission with van den bergh, president of the netherlands council for trade promotion, as its leader, and j.h. wijsman, chairman of the special section for the people's republic of china of the council, as its deputy leader.

j.j. derksen, dutch charge d'affaires to china, was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned, including li chuan, hu shu-tu, sun so-chang and chen shu-tzu.

Leader of Netherlands Economic Mission Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1971)

van den bergh, leader of the netherlands economic mission and president of the netherlands council for trade promotion, gave a banquet here this evening.

present were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, leading members of other departments concerned chiao pei-hsin, wang lei, li chuan, hu shu-tu and sun so-chang, and leading members of various chinese import and export corporations.

at the warm and friendly banquet, van den bergh and li chuan, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of the netherlands and china and the trade relations between the two countries.

dutch charge d'affaires to china j.j. derksen and his wife were present.

this afternoon, charge d'affaires j.j. derksen gave a reception on the occasion of the visit of the netherlands economic mission to china. vice-minister li chiang and leading members of other departments concerned were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Men's and Women's Table Tennis Team of Korean People's Army Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1971)

a men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china. the team is led by colonel kim jong han, deputy head of a department under the combat training bureau of the ministry of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea, and major hwang bong gap, a staff officer of the mass sports department of the ministry of national defence.

it was accorded a warm welcome at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence and other departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, yin tso-chen, tsao ke-chiang, wang fu-yung, kuo tung-chun, po ping and tsou po-hsien, chinese table tennis players chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching as well as table tennis players of the chinese people's liberation army ho tsu-pin and liu ya-chin.

also present at the airport were yu song jin, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in china.

Chinese National Defense Ministry and Physical Culture and Sports Commission Fete Men's and Women's Table Tennis Team of Korean People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1971)

the chinese ministry of national defence and physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet to warmly welcome all members of the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army this evening. the team is led by colonel kim jong han, deputy head of a department under the combat training bureau of the ministry of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea, and major hwang bong gap, a staff officer of the mass sports department of the ministry of national defence.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here attended the banquet.

present at the banquet were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, shen chien, chou jung-kuo, yin tso-chen, tsao ke-chiang, wang fu-yung and kuo tung-chun, as well as chinese table tennis players chuang tse-tung and cheng ming-chih and p.l.a. table tennis players ho tsu-pin and liu ya-chin.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms proposed toasts and chatted intimately at the banquet which was alive with expressions of fraternal friendship. wang meng and kim jong han spoke amid warm applause. wang meng said: "china and korea are socialist fraternal neighbours as closely linked as the lips and teeth. the peoples and armies of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. the visit to china of the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army will surely consolidate and develop the militant friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and korea forged in the protracted and common struggle."

colonel kim jong han said: "with the profound revolutionary friendship of the korean people and the commanders and fighters of the korean people's army for the chinese people and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army has come here for a friendly visit to china. the comrades-in-arms of korea and china, through their close intercourse, will surely make contributions to consolidating and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries."

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam-China Friendship Agricultural Co-Operative Holds Ceremony to Receive Presents from China-Vietnam Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 2, 1971)

the viet nam-china friendship agricultural co-operative in the suburbs of hanoi held a ceremony on the afternoon of november 30 to receive the presents from the china-viet nam friendship association.

present at the ceremony were hoang tuan, secretary general of the viet nam-china friendship association, representatives of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry and the hanoi administrative committee, local party and government responsible members and the broad masses of co-op members.

wang chin-chuan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in viet nam was present at the ceremony.

tran dinh tuan, director of the co-op, and wang chin-chuan, chinese charge d'affaires a.i. addressed the ceremony. they wished that the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples last forever.

Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation Stops Over in Peking on Its Way for Visit Abroad

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1971)

nguyen duy trinh, leader of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee, nguyen huu mai, member of the delegation anlz intrnate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee, and staff members of the delegation arrived in peking by special plane yesterday morning on their way for a visit abroad. they left peking for poland this morning.

on its arrival and departure from peking, the delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned including shen chien, lu wei-chao, hsiao huang, mao pao-chung, chang keng-tien and huang chun.

also present at the airport were ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee, who is now in peking; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking.

also welcoming and seeing the delegation off at the airport was mieczyslaw wentel, charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy in peking.

f.i. potapenko, charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy in peking, was present at the airport this morning to give the delegation a send-off.

comrade li hsien-nien gave a banquet at noon yesterday in honour of comrade nguyen duy trinh and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Minutes of Talks on China-Aid Refractory Factory Signed in Karachi

(NCNA-English Karachi, Dec. 2, 1971)

the minutes of talks on matters concerning the design and construction of a refractory factory in pakistan with the assistance of china were signed here today.

the minutes were signed by yu shu-kuang, representative of the china national complete plant export corporation, and m.b. farooqui, representative of the west pakistan industrial development corporation.

the minutes were signed in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed on april 9, 1970 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the islamic republic of pakistan.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Representative Arrives in Dar Es Salaam to Attend Tanganyika Independence Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 1, 1971)

yang chieh, representative of the chinese government and minister of communications, and ho kung-kai, representative and deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, arrived here by air yesterday to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of tanganyika at the invitation of the tanzanian government.

present at the airport to greet them were officials of preparatory committee for the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of tanganyika.

chung hsi-tung, deputy government representative and chinese ambassador to tanzania, already here, was also present.

yang chieh and ho kung-kai left bujumbura yesterday after attending the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the republic of burundi. during a stop-over at tanzanian border city kigoma, they were welcomed by tanzanian minister of state for foreign affairs i. elinawinga, zanzibar chairman for health and social welfare ali sultan and kigoma regional commissioner p. j. ndobho. the tanzanian hosts had a lunch together with the chinese guests. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Dar Es Salaam to Attend Independence Celebrations

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 2, 1971)

the chinese workers' delegation led by hua lin-sen, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the conference of representatives of suchou revolutionary workers, arrived here by air yesterday to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of independence of tanganyika at the invitation of the national union of tanganyika workers.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by crispin tungaraza, deputy secretary general of the national union of tanganyika workers.

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung was also present at the airport.

Representative of Chinese PLA Arrives in Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 2, 1971)

chung hui, representative of the chinese people's liberation army and deputy commander of p.l.a. artillery, arrived here by plane yesterday to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of tanganyika at the invitation of the tanzanian government.

he was welcomed at airport by colonel a.m. mahfudhi, chief of personnel, colonel s.j. kitundu, chief of the political education office, and b.j.p. desouza, chief of comptroller, of the tanzanian people's defence forces; a. twalipo, commandant of the tanzania military academy; major simba, military attache of the tanzanian embassy in peking; and other officers and members of the tanzanian people's defence forces.

chung hsi-tung, chinese ambassador to tanzania, and wang yueh-hsi, deputy representative of the chinese people's liberation army and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, who is already here, were also present at the airport.

at the vip lounge of the airport, guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation. colonel mahfudhi expressed warm welcome to the chinese guests on behalf of major general sarakikya, commander in chief of the tanzanian people's defence forces. he said that the arrival of the chinese p.l.a. representative in tanzania was a good sign of the strengthening and developing of friendly relations between the two armies, governments and peoples of tanzania and china.

chung hui extended warm festive greetings on the 10th anniversary of the independence of tanganyika. he expressed the belief that the friendship between the arimes and peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed.

CHINA AND UN

Fu Hao Condemns US-Israeli Aggressors, Supports Palestinian People's Just Struggle, in Speech at UN General Assembly Special Political Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 30, 1971)

fu hao, representative of the delegation of the people's republic of china, condemned the aggression committed by the israeli zionists against the palestinian and other arab peoples with the support and connivance of u.s. imperialism, in his speech on the palestine question at the special political committee of the united nations general assembly this afternoon. he pointed out that the only effective and fundamental solution to the so-called question of the refugees of palestine lies in the restoration to the palestinian people of their national rights.

fu hao said, "quite a few representatives have stated their views on the question of the refugees of palestine and their relief, expressing their concern for and sympathy with the refugees of palestine. the chinese government and people have always felt as their own the tragic sufferings of the palestinian people who have been subjected to aggression and oppression and made homeless and are facing starvation and death, and the chinese government and people have always given great sympathy and support to them. this is known to all."

fu hao pointed out: "why is it that the people who lived in palestine for generations have become homeless refugees? this is the result of the aggression committed by the israeli zionists against the palestinian and other arab peoples with the support and connivance of u.s. imperialism. herein lies the essence of the so-called question of the refugees of palestine. therefore, only the restoration to the palestinian people of their national rights is the effective and fundamental solution to the so-called question of the refugees of palestine."

fu hao said: "the palestinian representative's speech yesterday afternoon demonstrated the strong will of the palestinian people to fight for their national rights. we express admiration for this."

fu hao stressed that "in the past few years, the palestinian people, holding high the banner of opposing imperialism and zionism, have persevered in armed struggle, overcome numerous difficulties and advanced wave upon wave in their valiant and tenacious struggle

against the aggressors. their struggle has become an important component part of the arab national liberation movement and the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and their lackeys. their struggle has won the sympathy and support of all the countries in the world that love peace and uphold justice."

fu hao reiterated: "the chinese government and people have always given unswerving support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: 'the world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history.' we are firmly convinced that so long as the palestinian people uphold unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly win final victory."

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PLA IN PRODUCTION

Strive To Promote the Party's Revolutionary Traditions

- Commanders and fighters of a regiment in Nanniwan of a certain PLA unit of the Lanchow Command enhance consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, December 2) The Party committee of a regiment of a certain PLA unit of the Lanchow Command committed to a production assignment in Nanniwan, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Develop revolutionary traditions and win still greater glories" and taking the revolutionary holy area of Yenan as a classroom, closely combine the practice of revolutionary struggle with education in revolutionary traditions for the benefit of the rank and file. This has further raised the consciousness of the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party committee of this regiment takes education in revolutionary tradition for the commanders and fighters as one of the important exercises of education in ideology and political line. Members of the Party committee combine a process of recalling the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness with such political education and activities as criticism of revisionism and rectification, and talks at the retirement of old soldiers and at the induction of new recruits, in teaching the cadres and fighters to carry on and develop our army's revolutionary tradition of hard struggle.

Early this year, this regiment absorbed into its ranks a group of young intellectuals from an area south of the Yangtze. At the outset, some of these new fighters were not used to life on the loess plateaus of Northwest China. They became shaken ideologically. The Party committee of the

regiment organized them to inspect Chairman Mao's old residence in Yenan. There they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "Serve the People," "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," and other brilliant works. Local old Party members and old cadres were invited to recount Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice in his hard struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people and the advanced deeds of the young people of Yenan in former years who, true to Chairman Mao's directives, went deep into the rural areas and infiltrated the rear of the enemy. These new fighters were enabled to receive tremendous inspiration and profound education. They took the young people of Yenan of former years as an example. In revolutionary practice, they consciously read and studied and assiduously drilled themselves. Consciously, they carried on and developed the PLA's glorious tradition of hard struggle. On the wide road to ideological revolutionization, they took a big stride forward.

The Party committee of the regiment also combines production work with constant education for commanders and fighters in revolutionary traditions. In July last year, to meet seasonal needs, the higher levels requested this regiment to reclaim over 300 mow of wasteland in a short period and plant the reclaimed fields with rice seedlings in due course. At that time, faced with a desolate hill over-run by weed and bramble, members of the regiment were at a loss as to what to do. A shortage of tools was coupled with lack of experience. Fulfillment of this assignment took a lot of doing.

The Party committee of the regiment organized cadres and fighters to study conscientiously the directives issued by Chairman Mao on his inspection of Nanniwan in former years. Veteran of the 359th brigade of former years and deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Nanniwan production team Liu Pao-chai was invited to recount the advanced deeds of the 359th brigade which combined struggle amidst hardship with self-reliance in the great production movement.

Through education in revolutionary tradition, the commanders and fighters were considerably aroused in their revolutionary spirit of fighting heaven and earth. In the course of reclamation, for lack of tools, they built their own. Short of draft oxen, they worked the plowshares manually. Many comrades had chapped hands and feet but doggedly stuck it out. At last, the assignment was accomplished.

In conducting education in revolutionary tradition, the leading members of the Party committee of the regiment pay great attention to playing an exemplary role. To change further the features of Nanniwan, Party committee deputy secretary and regiment commander Liu Chen-lin went through thick and thin in all weather as he made rounds of every hill and every village in the area of Nanniwan. He made clear the nature of the soil of every hill and every village, sources of water and farming conditions. Then he joined other Party committee members in formulating feasible and practicable capital construction plans for water conservation. In the course of building up Nanniwan, he joined other fighters in carrying stone on his back and in repairing vaults. He also wielded the pick and pulled the plowshare with his feet under water. The fighters praised him as "a good regiment commander in hard struggle and a good leader in the development of Nanniwan."

Inspired by the members of the Party committee, the commanders and fighters have made a practice of studying and developing the revolutionary traditions. In the summer of this year, Nanniwan did not have any rainfall for 100 days. In the reservoir, the storage was low. True to the glorious tradition of wholehearted service to the people, the broad masses of cadres and fighters reserved for themselves every trouble but gave the masses of commune members every convenience. In the struggle against drought, they gave the masses of commune members priority over the army unit in the matter of field irrigation. They had the commune members' fields irrigated by day and their own at night. They let the commune members use a nearby water source but used a source far away themselves. The broad masses of commune members were deeply moved by this communist style of the commanders and fighters. In chorus, they praised, "The 359th brigade of former years has come back to us!"

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Serious Implementation of the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

- Achievement by Wuhsi Resin Factory of Kiangsu in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanking, December 1) In the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, the general Party branch and revolutionary committee of the Wuhsi Resin Factory of Kiangsu Province have paid great attention to the work of uniting, educating and remolding of intellectuals. This makes for the further firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Full play is given to the socialist activism of the technical personnel. Over the past one year or more, the technical personnel of this factory have doggedly placed politics in command and assiduously applied themselves to technical research. Together with the worker masses, they have carried out successfully a total of over 100 technical innovations, 13 of them major ones. This has made a valuable contribution toward the development of the synthetic engineering plastics industry.

After its establishment, the new leadership squad of the Wuhsi Resin Factory constantly organized the technical personnel to do productive labor in the workshops and receive re-education from the working class. This brought about a marked change over the spiritual outlook of the technical personnel. To meet the needs of the development of production, the general Party branch and revolutionary committee of the factory later decided to select a few technical workers who mixed relatively well with the workers to reinforce the leading squads of various workshops. This aroused the comment of the cadres of some workshops. Some said, "These technical personnel are quite deeply affected by the poisonous influence of the revisionist line and cannot be assigned to leadership work right away." Some workshop cadres were afraid that by taking on technical personnel they would be accused of following the "line of reliance on specialists."

The general Party branch and revolutionary committee of the factory held that such an idea of transformation of intellectuals mixed with unwillingness to take them on was incompatible with the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Therefore, they organized members of leading squads at various levels to conscientiously study the relevant writings on Chairman Mao's policy toward intellectuals. The erroneous idea that preferred "Left-leaning" to "Right-leaning" was criticized. Everyone came to understand deeply that transformation and use of technical personnel represent a dialectical unity, that proper use was impossible without a process of transformation, and that it was only by making bold use of intellectuals that we could give full play to their role and better remold their old ideas. With unified awareness and through mass discussions and recommendations, they transferred to leadership posts those fine technical personnel tempered in the three major revolutionary movements and relatively conscious ideologically. This made for their continuous progress in the course of practice.

After joining a leadership squad, a technical worker of the epoxide workshop more humbly learned from the worker masses and seriously transformed his own world outlook. For the revolution, he assiduously did technical research. The workshop's technological process for the production of epoxy resin originally fell short of the demand for greater, quicker, better and more economical results. He criticized in his mind the remnant poisonous influence of the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the idea of "crawling at a snail's pace." Together with the old workers of workshops, he continuously groped about for experience and practiced repeatedly. At last, he created a new technological process for synthetic epoxy resin. After a technical assessment by the relevant departments, this new technological process was popularized on a nationwide scale.

After a process of policy education and work practice, the great majority of technical personnel of this factory brought their role into full play. But for a few technical personnel, the firm implementation of the Party's policy met with great obstacles. Under such conditions, the leadership of the factory persisted in doing penetrating and elaborate work in an effort to carry out in its entirety the Party's policy toward intellectuals.

On one occasion the leadership of the factory wanted to transfer a technical worker of the test-making workshop to join in the trial-manufacture of an important product. Some comrades considered this technical worker relatively deeply affected by the poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and by a bad family background and thus incapable of taking up the trial production of this important product. The Party general branch and revolutionary committee of the factory made an over-all background assessment of this technical worker. It was held that though not from a good family and though relatively deeply influenced by the poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, this technical worker had since his assignment to workshop labor dropped his airs and humbly received re-education from the working class. Ideologically he had progressed and showed a willingness to give full play to his technical knowhow in the service of socialist construction.

On the basis of such an assessment, the leadership of the factory first organized the comrades of the trial-making group to study the Party's policy about background being an important but not an all-important factor and political performance being what counted. With thinking straightened out, everyone at last let him take up the trial-production work.

In the course of working with the trial-production group, this technical worker continuously received help from other comrades. He personally experienced the confidence the leadership and the masses showed in him. He set himself strict demands. Without shrinking from either hardship or tiring work, he doggedly insisted on conducting experiments in the severity of cold. He played a positive role in the successful trial-production of this new product. Later, he further took part in an assault on three kinds of heat-resistant and ultra-low temperature expoxy resins. By so doing, he made a new contribution in filling the void in our synthetic plastics industry.

In the practice of struggle, the general Party branch and revolutionary committee of the Wuhsi Resin Factory have come to understand that to unite, educate and remold intellectuals is a long-term task that involves much hard and elaborate work. Especially at a time when ideological fluctuations appear in some technical personnel, the need is all the greater to act according to the Party's policy toward intellectuals instead of adopting a simple and crude attitude.

A technical cadre of this factory buried himself in the past in "foreign textbooks" without paying attention to practice. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, he enhanced his awareness. While working, he assiduously applied himself to research. Together with the workers, he achieved a certain measure of success. Once he was assigned a technological reform task involving a certain product. When the stage of large-scale trial production was reached, certain difficulties were encountered and could not be overcome at once. For fear of bungling the job and thus losing face, he thought of "backing out." At this time, some comrades showed impatience by claiming that this man was unequal to the job of deputy head of the three-in-one hurdle-clearing group. To counter this idea and feeling of a small number of people, the general Party branch and revolutionary committee of the factory organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Thorough transformation of the world outlook involves a very long period, and we should work patiently without being rash." A serious analysis was made of the ideological state of this technical cadre. On the one hand, he was given patient help in overcoming selfish and impure thoughts, and, on the other, helped in devising ways and means to solve concrete difficulties. Thanks to the energetic help of the workers, the technical cadre, with "On Practice" as a weapon, developed the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Together with the old workers, he entered a reactor boiler filled with poisonous gases and thus got first-hand data not available in "foreign textbooks." After 107 tests, he at last successfully completed the said item of technological reform.

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METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Unfold Penetrating Criticism and Rectification, Push Forward the Development of Revolution and Production

- Tientsin metallurgical departments fulfilled this year's production plan for steel and steel products ahead of schedule

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1971)

Party organizations and revolutionary committees of metallurgical departments at various levels in Tientsin, by following the guideline of criticism and rectification in carrying out penetrating education on line, are constantly raising the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the masses and pushing forward the flourishing development of revolution and production.

Departments of metallurgical industry in Tientsin have already fulfilled ths year's production plan for steel and major steel products some 34 days ahead of schedule, realizing high output, fine quality and low consumption of materials. Production of steel in the past eleven months of this year has shown a 22 percent increase over the whole of last year, steel products by 12 percent, fire-resistant materials, silicon steel and non-ferrous material have severally shown increases of from 10 to 23 percent, and the rate of labor productivity as well as profits rendered to the upper level have been better fulfilled.

Since the beginning of this year, Party organizations of metallurgical industry departments at various levels in Tientsin have actively organized the broad masses of workers to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's works conscientiously and vigorously criticized idealistic transcendentalism, the theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie and the theory of dying out of class struggle all spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers. Proceeding from class education, they have in association with the history of the struggle between the two lines and by means of various types of study classes, repudiation meetings and experience exchange meetings, carried out education on the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, on the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" and on the general line for the building of socialism.

By means of line education the Tientsin No. 1 Steel Mill has greatly stimulated the socialist activism and creativity of the working masses. By combining revolutionary zeal with scientific attitude, they have by means of meticulous investigation and study and repeated practice created a new experience of using second quality iron for the making of fine steel in set open-hearth furnaces in the production of fine steel that is much needed by the state.

By penetrating into the frontline of production for investigation and study , leading members of the Party committee of the Tientsin Metallurgical Experiment Mill have consistently scrubbed away the idealistic spirit and further tapped the potential of the equipment by extensively raising its productivity. In electric furnaces whose former designed capacity was 3 tons they were able to obtain the result of 5 tons, and since August this year they have again raised the unit output for each furnace by more than half a ton. At present this plant has already fulfilled the state production plan for the whole year by one and a half months ahead of schedule.

Chungp'an Mill in Tientsin used to be a more backward unit. Since this year the workers and cadres of the whole mill, by conscientiously studying the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism and by developing the "one-strike three-oppose" movement in a penetrating manner, have united and educated the masses and enabled revolution to develop with vigor and production to keep on improving every month. This year the output of steel plate increased by 44 percent over the previous year topping the historically highest level, and from a backward unit it has leaped into the ranks of the advanced.

In carrying out education in political line and in close association with the actual thinking of the broad masses of workers, cadres and engineering technicians of departments of the metallurgical industry in Tientsin have done away with arrogance and complacency and promoted a sustained development of revolution and production. By the end of the third quarter of this year systems under the Tientsin Municipal Metallurgical Industry Bureau have already fulfilled 75 percent of the production target for the year. Under such conditions some of the comrades became complacent and their zeal slackened. The Party committee of the bureau, upon discovering these seeds, immediately carried out an education for guarding against arrogance and doing away with complacency. Leading members of the Party committee of the bureau went to help with analyzing the situation on revolution and production and summing up the lesson of the experience. They also sent workers, cadres and technicians to call on consumers, held displays to show the quality of the products as well as organized investigation delegations of veteran workers to conduct investigation on the quality of scores of major products item by item and to look for shortcomings. By overcoming the mood of complacency, everybody drew up measures for improvement and an upsurge for developing steel products with greater, faster, better and more economical results was rapidly launched throughout the systems of the bureau. After fulfilling the state plan for the whole year 88 days ahead of schedule, the Tientsin No.3 Rolling Mill, showing neither arrogance nor rashness, has pressed on in the wake of victory and again created the new feat of rolling steel with the least consumption of oil in the whole bureau.

In the course of fulfilling this year's production target, the Tientsin metallurgical industry front is determined to implement the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress by mobilizing every active factor that could be brought into play and energetically developing socialist cooperation to insure effectively the victorious completion of the task of grasping revolution and stimulating production. In order to develop steel

production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, the Tientsin No. 2 Steel Mill has organized "three-in-one combination" groups of workers, cadres and engineering technicians and by mobilizing the masses and concentrating forces for the annihilation of the enemy, carried out emergency repairs on a smelting furnace which had been left idle for many years. Owing to unified calculation and command, logical laws and regulations have been set up which greatly raised the utilization rate of the converter, and the output of steel this year has shown a 50 percent increase over that of last year.

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MINING

Give Support to Construction of Mines and Develop Iron and Steel Production

- The broad mass of workers, cadres and technical personnel on our country's machine-building industrial front actively manufacture mining equipment and metallurgical equipment

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch dated November 30) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the "9th Party Congress," the broad mass of workers, cadres, and technical personnel on our country's machine-building industrial front have conscientiously and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's directive: "Develop the mining industry" as well as the guideline of "taking steel as the key link," and have scored new achievement in actively manufacturing equipment in support of the construction of mines and of iron and steel production.

Since the beginning of this year the output of mining equipment and metallurgical equipment of the whole country has been rising each month. During the January-October period, equipment urgently needed for mining production and construction work such as tunnelling, ore washing and dressing, sintering, crushing, pulverizing, lifting, and transport as well as steel-rolling urgently needed for developing a variety of steel products all greatly exceeded the production levels of the corresponding period of last year. Many products showed increases in variety and continuous improvement of quality. Batch after batch of new products of mining and metallurgical equipment designed and manufactured according to our country's actual needs are being continuously shipped to mines and iron and steel enterprises at various places in support of the development of the iron and steel industry.

Since the beginning of October, machine-building workers, cadres, and technical personnel of the country have whipped up a new production upsurge for fulfilling 1971 manufacturing tasks of mining and metallurgical equipment. The First Ministry of Machine Industry, various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions as well as relevant departments have made further arranagementswith regard to this year's production work on the basis of conditions and development requirements.

The broad mass of cadres and worker masses of machine-building at various places of the whole country have adhered to Chairman Mao's directive of "Conducting education in the spheres of ideology and political lines" by further unfolding criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style. They conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in order to penetratingly criticize and repudiate the idealist transcendentalism spread by political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as well as the reactionary theory of productive forces, and criticize and repudiate such erroneous notions existing in the machine-building industry as "designs and skills are of fixed patterns" and the "theory that it is rational for key

enterprises to reach out their hands for supplies." They are determined to wage struggle in the fourth quarter to turn out the mining and metallurgical equipment required by the State's key construction projects, to insure the successful completion and operation of a batch of newly-built and enlarged mines and iron and steel enterprises so as to create conditions for the continuous development of the iron and steel industry next year.

Mining equipment and metallurgical equipment are generally large machines requiring a long time to manufacture and numerous parts, and involving a large number of other manufacturing units. In the light of this special characteristic, various places have universally adopted the method of giving prominence to key items and concentrating efforts to wage wars of annihilation during this year's arrangement of production. In the course of organizing production, the leadership of many provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and enterprises have all paid attention to comply with state requirements in order to single out the key equipment required for assembling key construction projects into whole sets of production capacity, particularly the equipment required for completing engineering projects, and have regarded them as key tasks. They concentrated manpower and material strength for fighting wars of annihilation and completed one project after another and one machine after another. With clear goals, they exerted efforts to the point, thus achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

For example, Hupeh Province mobilized the strength of relevant departments of the whole province to organize "joint battles" for different areas and different projects. Some areas concentrated efforts to produce mine trucks, some areas produced excavating machines, some areas produced hoisting machines and belt-conveyors, thereby both insuring fulfillment of tasks on schedule and promoting the development of local medium-sized and small industries.

Anhwei Province concentrated effort on the production of tunnelling machines, ball milling machines, forging machines with high efficiency and fast speed in order to supply many products to construction units on schedule. Various provinces and municipalities including Shanghai, Liaoning, Tientsin and Szechwan have concentrated efforts on rapidly turning out one kind of mining equipment and metallurgical equipment urgently needed by key construction projects.

In the course of the "joint battles," the workers and technical personnel of many enterprises at various places have used Taching workers as an example, developed their revolutionary spirit, and have exerted effort to overcome various difficulties in manufacturing key equipment. The worker masses and cadres of Tangshan Metallurgical and Mining Machine Works criticized and repudiated the notion that "it is impossible to produce mining machines without foreign equipment and large factory buildings, and exerted strenuous and skillful efforts. At present, they have fulfilled, ahead of schedule, the whole year's task for producing sintering machines.

Taiyuan Mining Machine Works put State key tasks in the first place and devised various means to insure fulfillment. This year it has supplied several score mines and iron and steel enterprises with over 100 kinds of mining and metallurgical equipment.

Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in various places as well as relevant departments have criticized and repudiated "dictatorship of rules and regulations pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company. broken down barriers among various industries, teaming up with other factories in an effort to expand production capacity of mining and metallurgical equipment. According to preliminary statistical data, this year's number of factories of various industries taking part in the manufacturing of mining and metallurgical equipment showed a two-fold increase over that of last year. Previously, Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region had several factories to produce several kinds of mining and metallurgical equipment such as rock loading machines.

After getting organized, the region now has over 100 factories to undertake the task of producing mining and metallurgical equipment, increasing their production capacity by many times. At present, they are capable of producing several dozen kinds of equipment such as hoisting machines, crushing machines, ball milling machines, ore washing and dressing equipment, iron smelting equipment and steel refining equipment.

Various provinces and municipalities such as Kirin, Kwangtung, and Shanghai also adopted the method of breaking down industrial barriers and teaming up, greatly raising their capacity in manufacturing mining and metallurgical equipment. Many factories which did not produce mining and metallurgical equipment before have elevated their technological standards through assiduous study and mutual assistance.

This year many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions criticized and repudiated the erroneous notions of "placing emphasis on principal machines and neglecting assembly work." In a planned way, they actively increased the production of parts so as to gradually achieve the goal of assembling locally produced principal machines into whole sets. Previously, a number of factories producing principal machines of mining equipment had to rely on assembly products transported from localities 1,000 li away in order to assemble them into whole sets, often failing to turn out the principal machines on schedule.

Now, relevant departments in Liaoning Province have gradually arranged a number of factories to turn out such assembly products as electrically-controlled equipment and electric motors so as to meet a portion of the demand for assembly products of principal machines of mining equipment this year. Many mining machine works in various places also made mutual exchange of assembly products. According to preliminary statistical data, more than 90 enterprises in over ten provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have since the beginning of this year made exchange of assembly products of mining equipment, or made readjustment of production, thus enabling over 10,000 tons of mining equipment to be assembled into whole sets.

Machine-building industries in various places have also universally carried out stock-taking and check-ups in warehouses this year to use surplus and accumulated supplies for manufacturing mining and metallurgical equipment. On the basis of stock-taking and check-ups in warehouses, various places including Peking, Paoting, and Changchun have organized exchange of supplies, tackling the supply problem of 13,000 tons of machine parts required by mining and metallurgical equipment. Various places have also popularized a batch of new products of mining and metallurgical equipment which are of good technical standard and which require less raw materials to make. They include new model hole drilling machines, tunnelling machines, large multiple cable-way lifting machines for mine shafts, and magnetic dressing and filtering machines. These new machines have higher efficiency than old products and some of them are lighter in weight, economizing the use of a considerable quantity of steel products.

In the course of practice, Party committees of various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and relevant departments have profoundly realized: To persevere in "taking steel as the key link" of industries and to manufacture equipment for waging a battle of mining is a long-term task for the machine-building industry and it must be grasped perseveringly without relaxation. In order to strengthen the leadership over this work, various areas have pooled their strength and set up special organizations to be responsible for the administration of daily operation for the production of mining and metallurgical equipment. Many leadership cadres have regularly penetrated to the forefront of production to sum up experience and to grasp typical models in order to direct operations.

Recently, the First Ministry of Machine-Building and various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have held on-the-spot conferences at Peking, Taiyuan and Fushun to exchange and popularize experiences of various places in manufacturing mining and metallurgical equipment. At present, the broad mass of cadres, workers and technicial personnel on the machine-building industrial front of our country are full of confidence and advancing in big strides in an effort to fulfill this year's task of the production of mining equipment and metallurgical equipment.

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GRAIN REQUISITIONING

Commune Members of Ch'angling Hsien, Kirin Province, Deliver and Sell Good Grain to the State

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1971)

The CCP Ch'angling hsien committee and hsien revolutionary committee have strengthened leadership over grain requisition and purchase work. At present, the hsien has overfulfilled the whole year's grain requisition and purchase task.

This year Ch'angling hsien overcame various kinds of natural disasters and reaped a relatively good harvest of grain. After the autumn harvest, the broad commune members delivered and sold the best grain to the State. They basically reached the goal of making a fast selection of the grain to be delivered to the State. For the purpose of reducing waste and losses and raising the quality of grain, various production teams have universally made rapid reaping, rapid shipment, and rapid threshing to shorten the storage time at the threshing grounds in order to deliver good quality grain from the threshing grounds at high speed.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Yungchiu brigade in Yungchiu commune made a pledge: No grain delivery except that of first class grain will be made from the brigade and we must deliver good grain to the State. At present, this brigade has overfulfilled the task for delivering and selling grain.

Members of the No. 12 brigade of Chienchihao commune waged a battle for six days to deliver grain from the threshing grounds, fulfilled the grain requisition and purchase task one month ahead of schedule, and have now sold an extra 370,000 catties of surplus grain to the State.

Ch'angling hsien Party committee and hsien revolutionary committee adhered to the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Policy and strategy are the life of the Party," and conscientiously grasped the implementation of the grain policy. Principal leadership members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee penetrated into more than ten communes to check up on the situation of implementing the grain policy, both insuring the fulfillment of the State task for requisitioning and purchasing grain and making arrangements for the commune members' livelihood in order to meet the requirement for expansion of the re-production tasks next year.

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Huayung Hsien, Hunan Province, Conscientiously Implements the Party's Grain Policy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1971)

Huayung hsien, Hunan Province, has conscientiously implemented Party policies, correctly handled the relationship between the State, the collective, and the individual, and has basically fulfilled the whole year's grain requisition and purchase task for the entire hsien.

Huayung hsien's per-mow grain yield last year exceeded the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." On the basis of this,the hsien again overcame a drought this year, and gathered a good harvest of grain with its total yield registering an increase of 13 percent over that of last year. Under this excellent situation of bumper harvest, the broad mass of cadres repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant directives. They realized that only by conscientiously and thoroughly implementing Party policies, by making good arrangements for the commune members' daily life and collective reserve simultaneously with making a good job of the grain requisition and purchase, and by retaining sufficient seeds and feeds would it be possible to arouse the activism of the broad mass of commune members and to further develop the excellent situation. After elevating their knowledge, they led the masses to correctly handle the relationship between the State, the collective and the commune members, and whipped up a fervent upsurge to deliver public grain and sell surplus grain in the whole hsien.

Tsaochun commune penetratingly unfolded the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and this year's total grain yield was increased by more than 30 percent above that of last year. The broad mass of commune members cherished with pride the aspiration that "China ought to make greater contributionsto humanity," actively delivering public grain and surplus grain to the State. At the same time, they also raised the level of collective reserve and the commune members' grain consumption, basically achieving the goal of retaining grain reserve in every team and surplus grain in every household.

Cadres and commune members of Chingkang commune delivered and sold the best grain to the State, and victoriously fulfilled the grain requisition and purchase task with increases in the collective reserve and in the commune members' grain consumption level as compared with last year.

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P'ingtu Hsien, Shantung Province, Strengthens Line Education in the Course of Grain Requisition and Purchase

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1971)

The broad mass of commune members of P'ingtu hsien, Shantung Province, have enthusiastically delivered public grain and sold surplus grain to the State. At present, the whole hsien has overfulfilled the State's grain levy and purchase task ahead of schedule.

P'ingtu hsien is a high-yield hsien for both grain and cotton in our country's northern areas. This hsien has not only produced over 100 catties of cotton per mow but also reaped bumper grain harvests in consecutive years. This year the two million mow of grain acreage in the hsien increased the yield by 20 percent over that of last year. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of this hsien have, after the autumn harvest, unfolded line education within the whole hsien to vigorously publicize Party policies in combination with the grain requisition and purchase work in an attempt to convert the proceeding of grain requisition and purchase into a course for elevating line consciousness on the part of the cadres and commune members.

Through line education, the broad mass of cadres and the masses of the whole hsien unanimously expressed their determination: They will not forget the State after reaping the bumper harvest and will certainly and correctly handle the relationship between the State, the collective, and the individual, giving first priority to the interest of the State. In accordance with this Party policy, they rapidly whipped up a fervent upsurge in the whole hsien to deliver public grain and sell surplus grain, and to make early delivery and deliver good quality grain to the State. Within a short period of time, Chengkuan commune sold 300,000 catties of surplus grain to the State.

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Juich'ang Hsien, Kiangsi, Overfulfills Grain Requisition and Purchase Task

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1971)

After gathering a bumper harvest of grain this year, the broad mass of commune members of Juich'ang hsien, Kiangsi Province, have whipped up a fervent upsurge for delivering public grain and selling surplus grain to the State. At present, the whole hsien has overfulfilled the whole year's grain requisition and purchase task.

This year, Juich'ang hsien penetratingly unfolded the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and won a bumper harvest of spring-harvested grain and summer-harvested grain. The late rice crop was stricken by a continuous and severe drought and insect pests for 70 days. However, under the leadership of the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels, the broad mass of commune members unfolded a grand struggle against calamities and also won a relatively good harvest.

After the completion of the autumn harvest, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have penetratingly unfolded education in ideology and the political line, organized commune members and the masses to unfold activities of recalling past bitterness and comparing it with present happiness in relation with this year's victory in overcoming calamity. The broad mass of commune members realized profoundly that the bumper harvest was achieved by relying on the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and on the superiority of the socialist system, and more firmly established their idea of never forgetting to give support to the socialist construction of the State after reaping a bumper harvest. They first of all actively completed the State grain requisition and purchase task and also appropriately increased their collective reserve simultaneously with the retention of sufficient seeds, feeds, and food grain for the commune members.

Production teams of the major grain-producing communes of Fanchen, Nanyi, Chaochen, Kaofeng, and Nanyang pooled their strength and used shock tactics in delivering grain to the granaries, overfulfilling this year's grain requisition and purchase task with quick and good results. In the winter of last year and the spring of this year, Ich'eng commune radically harnessed the Shihlichang River which had caused disasters for many years in history, and improved the water conservation conditions in nearly 10,000 mow of land on the two banks of the river, thus gathering an agricultural bumper harvest this year. Various production teams have enthusiastically delivered public grain and sold surplus grain to the State, giving first priority to the interest of the State.

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Broad Mass of Commune Members of Lip'ing Hsien, Kweichow Province, Enthusiastically Deliver Public Grain and Sell Surplus Grain

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1971)

Commune members and cadres of various nationalities of Lip'ing hsien, Kweichow Province, have, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," enthusiastically delivered public grain and sold surplus grain to the State after reaping this year's bumper grain harvest, in order to support the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the State. In mid-October, the whole hsien overfulfilled the whole year's grain requisition and purchase task, one month earlier than last year.

Lip'ing hsien is located in a remote mountainous area of Kweichow Province. Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the "9th Party Congress," the 280,000 people of Tung, Miao, and Han nationalities in the whole hsien raised high the banner of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," overcame natural calamities of flood and drought, won a summer grain bumper harvest, and subsequently reaped a good crop of autumn grain. This year the whole hsien's total grain yield was increased by 10 percent over last year. After the autumn harvest, leadership at various levels of the hsien conscientiously implemented Party policies, and correctly handled the relationship between the State, the collective, and the commune members. Simultaneously with leading the masses to actively fulfill the State task of grain requisition and purchase, they also made a good job of accumulating collective grain reserve and in arranging the livelihood of the commune members.

Tung nationality commune members of Shangfang brigade in Panlao commune never forgot the State after reaping a bumper harvest and took the lead in actively delivering public grain and selling surplus grain to the State. Simultaneous with the brigade's overfulfillment of State task for grain levy and purchase ahead of schedule, they also retained a collective grain reserve, which doubled that of last year. The commune members' grain consumption standard is also higher than that of last year.

In order to insure the quality of the requisitioned and purchased grain, production teams of various communes have selected special responsible persons to sun and take care of the grain to be delivered to the State. Each production team also appointed an experienced poor and lower-middle peasant to test grain quality so that undried and unclean grain would not be shipped out of the production team.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

Northwest China Plastics Plant Makes Achievements through Learning from Taching

(NCNA-English Sining, Dec. 4, 1971)

the chinghai plastics plant, formerly a small button making factory, is now producing more than 400 different kinds of plastic products. this is due to the workers' efforts to learn from taching, the national pace-setter in industry, and their revolutionary spirit in persisting in self-reliance and hard struggle.

from 1964 to 1970, while the number of workers in the plant nearly doubled, output value rose 6.7 times and output 7 times. the funds accumulated in the six years were 6.5 times the state investment for the plant. it fulfilled the 1971 state plan two months ahead of schedule and became an advanced unit on the chinghai highlands in learning from taching.

the factory was small and had 200 workers in all before 1964. it could only turn out buttons. inspired by chairman mao's great call in 1964 "in industry, learn from taching", the workers and staff members conscientiously learned the oil field's experience. they studied chairman mao's philosophic works "on practice" and "on contradiction" and tried to use dialectical and historical materialism to solve the problems arising in production. more than 20 members, organized by the factory's communist party branch, went around to investigate the pastoral, rural and urban areas. they found that plastic sheets, synthetic leather and plastic soles were in short supply in industry, agriculture and animal husbandry and for the daily life of the people of various nationalities, while they produced more buttons than needed. supported by the higher authorities, the factory party branch changed from a single product to multiple production. the workers repaired old and abandoned machines to produce plastic products. they made a set of equipment to produce plastic shoe soles in just three months.

the factory made a number of machines of their own designing to produce plastic products needed in chinghai province. these products include plastic sheets of polyvinyl chloride for industrial use, plastic sheets for cultivating rice seedlings, synthetic leather and 400 other plastic products.

in order to solve the contradiction between the developing production and the shortage of manpower and equipment, the party branch led the workers in making technical innovations, combining their high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific approach. it formerly took four workers to operate a machine that turned out about 100 pairs of plastic shoe soles in a shift, and the quality was uneven. as a result of technical innovations, five workers now operate four machines and output per machine has trebled. quality has also been improved. some workshops have made their

machines multi-purpose. the polyvinyl chloride workshop had two pieces of equipment producing only plastic insulating belts. to fill state orders, the workshop improved the equipment and it now can produce plastic belts, tubes and threads at the same time.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

East China Hsien-Run Chemical Fertilizer Plant Expands Production

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 5, 1971)

a small county-run chemical fertilizer plant on the outskirts of shanghai produces 10.3 times as much synthetic ammonia as its originally designed capacity. it fulfilled this year's state plan two months ahead of schedule.

set up by 70 workers in 1959, the plant in chungming county now has 300 workers. increased output is the result of renovated technological processes and equipment made during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the plant has made it possible for the county to apply 6 times as much chemical fertilizer per hectare as in 1959. this has contributed to the good harvests of grain and cotton for ten years running.

the small chemical fertilizer plant was started under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's principles on the simultaneous undertaking of big, medium and small enterprises and on the need for industry to support agriculture. yet the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shangnai came out against the setting up of small enterprises, small chemical fertilizer plants in particular. they alleged that "the making of nitrogenous fertilizer needs complicated equipment and technique. it can be done only by imported equipment and big plants." the workers and cadres firmly resisted this wrong line. they said: "setting up small chemcial fertilizer plants needs simple equipment and small investment. they can produce fertilizer for nearby places quickly. this helps in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results." with their own hands the workers and cadres put up the buildings and installed equipment, and began production in 1961, with a designed annual capacity of 800 tons of synthetic ammonia.

but liu shao-chi's agents in shangnai wanted to close the plant down on the pretext that "the production costs of small fertilizer plant are high and it does not pay off." but the workers stood fast. they improved technique and started a movement to increase production and practise economy, which helped lower costs and accumulate funds for the state.

the workers and cadres of the plant have implemented chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance during the cultural revolution. they studied and used chairman mao's philosophic thinking to analyse the contradictions in production and the possibility of outstripping the designed capacity.

they found that the key to increasing production was raising the per-unit pressure of the synthetic ammonia equipment. in line with chairman mao's instruction "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", they groped for ways to do this. they raised the per-unit pressure to 200 kilogrammes gradually and thus exceeded the original designed capacity. the workers and cadres also improved the original equipment. they found that the gas producer could not meet the needs of increased production as its hearth diameter was only 800 millimetres. they expanded it to 1,500 millimetres.

as production keeps increasing, new imbalance occurred between different work processes and held production from increasing rapidly enough. since last year the plant has made great efforts to tap potential of the existing equipment, while making and installing new equipment to bring about a new balance. as a result, output has markedly increased this year.

after fulfilling this year's production plan, the workers and cadres continued to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and succeeded in substituting coal dust for lump coal in producing gas. this has created a favourable condition for increasing production in the coming year.

WATER CONTROL

Transformation of Flood-Afflicted North China Hsien

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 4, 1971)

historically flood-afflicted chinghai county of north china's hopei province is striving to put flood, water-logging, drought and soil alkalinity under control. the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres have completed a comprehensive water conservancy system in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work in response to the great leader chairman mao's call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation"

the water control system involved dredging and digging 600 rivers and canals and more than 100,000 ditches, building and repairing more than 7,000 bridges, sluice gates and culverts, putting up 48 power-driven pumping stations and sinking 4,000 wells. in addition, 48,000 hectares of raised fields were created and 37,330 hectares brought under

irrigation. the water conservancy system, in the main, ensures drainage, irrigation and a steady high yield. it has accelerated the development of agriculture.

the county reaped 130,000 tons of grain in 1970. this is 4.5 times the average annual output before 1963. the county reaped a better harvest this year. once a poor and backward county, chinghai has steadily changed for the better.

the county is situated on the coast of pohai bay. it has a confluence of six big rivers, including the taching, tzuya and the southern section of the great canal, all of which are southern tributaries of the haiho. these rivers overflowed their banks frequently before liberation, inundating fields and villages and bringing disaster to the people. after liberation, thanks to the attention of the party and chairman mao, the people were able to rely on their collective strength to fight water-logging, drought and soil alkalinity. agricultural production rose and the people's livelihood improved. however, the county was still vulnerable to natural disasters and grain output remained low because of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on water control.

holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres criticized this line during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they followed the example of tachai in their soaring enthusiasm to transform the environment. the leading members of the county committee of the party and the county revolutionary committee joined the masses in applying chairman mao's philosophic thinking in making an analysis of the county's natural conditions. they reasoned that grain output was low and unstable because the county was affected by flood, water-logging, drought and soil alkalinity. all this was due to the problem of water. therefore, they should concentrate mainly on drainage and pay due attention to irrigation so as to solve the problems simultaneously.

the county party committee and county revolutionary committee organized water conservancy investigation teams at the county, commune and brigade levels, made up of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and technicians. members of the county party committee took the lead and the teams combed the county's communes, brigades and teams to get precise information about all the rivers and ditches and other natural conditions. a comprehensive water conservancy programme was mapped out in the light of actual conditions. based on the programme, the county has every year organized mass movements to undertake water conservancy projects and farmland capital construction.

a few people at the beginning were not sure that they could end the low farm yield and vulnerability to natural disasters within a short time. to deal with this pessimism, the county party committee and the county revolutionary committee organized mao tsetung thought study classes and criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on water control. this heightened the people's fighting

morale. the poor and lower-middle peasants pledged all-out efforts to conquer water-logging, drought and soil alkalinity as a contribution to the revolution.

arming themselves with mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to transform a vast expanse of low-lying alkaline land east of the county town. the project included digging dozens of canals and building a dozen pumping stations. about 20,000 people worked hard for 20 days in the winter of 1970 and dug a 40-kilometre-long canal. in their second effort, the poor and lower-middle peasants deepened and widened a river. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and removed more than 2,000,000 cubic metres of frozen earth in 15 days in the dead of winter.

grain output was very low in the yangchiayuan production brigade of the tungshuangkuang people's commune because the brigade's 226 hectares of farmland was subject to drought, flood and alkali. the brigade party branch led the communist party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants in 1965 in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. in several years of hard struggle, they opened up more than 300 canals, dug wells, built bridges and irrigation and drainage stations and created 200 hectares of raised fields. thanks to their efforts, grain and cotton output greatly increased. per hectare grain output last year was over 3 tons, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. this brigade has set an example for the county in transforming nature.

the county party committee and the county revolutionary committee summed up and popularized the experience of the brigade. this was a great encouragement to the cadres and masses. a mass movement to learn from tachai and to catch up with yangchiayuan in transforming nature is now in full swing in the county.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation concluded its visit to tientsin and returned to peking today.

the delegation arrived in tientsin from peking on december 1. during its stay in tientsin, it visited the new harbour, the no. 2 woolen mill, the yuehchin chemical works, a carpet factory, the worker-peasant-soldier ball-point pen factory and a general department store, and held a discussion with the workers' representatives of the no. 2 woolen mill. the albanian comrades-in-arms also visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army and saw a military exhibition given by the fighters. the delegation was given a warm welcome by the people wherever it went.

wu tai, second secretary of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china and first vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, met the albanian comrades-in-arms and gave a banquet in their honour on the evening of december 2. the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms drunk toasts to the daily enhancement and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and journalists of china and albania. tientsin artists gave a theatrical performance for the albanian comrades-in-arms after the banquet.

upon its arrival and departure from tientsin, the delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off by wang chen-tang, standing committee member of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and secretary-general of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Comrade E.F. Hill Leaves Peking for Home Via Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1971)

comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), left here by air on december 2 for home via kwangchow after concluding his visit to peking.

seeing him off at the airport were comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned comrades jen yun-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan, chu ta-cheng, hsing chu-fang and lin tang.

comrade li hsiao-pai, a leading member of the department concerned of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, accompanied comrade hill to kwangchow.

during his stay in peking, comrade hill visited the peking general petro-chemical works, the no. 3 hospital of the peking medical college and the peking physical culture institute, and saw historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. comrade hill was warmly welcomed by revolutionary people wherever he went.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Fetes Cambodian Ambassador to Cuba

(NCNA-English Santiago, Dec. 3, 1971)

lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile, gave a dinner on november 29 in honour of toch kham doeun, amoassacor of the kingdom of cambodia to cuba who is visiting chile. at the dinner, they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Entertains Cameroonian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1971)

chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih gave a reception on december 1 in honour of the cameroonian table tennis delegation and a leading member of the supreme council for sports in africa after their return home from the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, according to a report from yaounde.

present at the reception were francois-xavier ngoubeyou, cameroonian minister of youth and sports; rostand mvie, secretary general of the ministry of information; daouda youssoufa, leader of the cameroonian table tennis

delegation and responsible member in charge of youth affairs of the ministry of youth and sports; ndi sima joseph, a leading member of the supreme council for sports in africa; and members of the cameroonian table tennis delegation.

present also on the occasion were leading members of the press circles and other prominent figures concerned.

at the reception, the leader and members of the delegation happily talked about their impressions of the tournament and their visit to china.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the further development of friendly relations between china and cameroon, and to the militant unity of the peoples in asia and africa.

CHINA AND CHILE

Li Hsien-nien, Chen Chieh and Chen Mu-hua Meet Chilean Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1971)

vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua today met ernesto torrealba morales, chilean vice-foreign minister in charge of foreign trade, and the members of the chilean economic mission led by him jorge arrate macniven and maria isabel camus. the two sides had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion was armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china.

also present were leading members of organizations concerned including peng chin-po, chang hsing-chiao, huang chih-liang and hu feng-hsien.

Chilean President Receives Cambodian Ambassador to Cuba

(NCNA-English Santiago, Dec. 3, 1971)

chilean president salvador allende received yesterday at the presidential house toch kham doeun, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to cuba, and his wife, now on a friendly visit to chile, and had a cordial talk with them.

clodomiro almeyda, chilean foreign minister, gave a reception in honour of them on the same day.

ambassador toch kham doeun arrived here on november 27.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Table Tennis Delegation Entertained by Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1971)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen gave a dinner yesterday in honour of the ethiopian table tennis delegation which returned home on november 23 after participating in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, according to a report from addis ababa.

yidnekatchew tessema, ethiopian vice-minister of community development and social affairs and concurrently secretary-general of the ethiopian sports confederation, was present at the dinner on invitation.

also present were tequame wolde tsadik, head of the ethiopian table tennis delegation and deputy secretary-general of the ethiopian sports confederation; desta girma, deputy head of the delegation; all members of the delegation and newsmen accompanying it. the occasion was marked by a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Permanent Representative to UN Entertains Chairman of Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 3, 1971)

talib el-shibib, permanent representative of iraq to the united nations, gave a luncheon at the u.n. building here at noon today, in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly.

present at the luncheon on invitation were huang hua, vice-chairman, and chen chu, representative, of the chinese delegation.

reis malile, vice-minister for foreign affairs of albania, and permanent representatives of a number of countries to the u.n. were also present.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Italian Inspector-General of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1971)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, today met and had a friendly conversation with elio tosarelli, inspector-general of foreign trade of italy, angelo giaroli, inspector-general of the italian institute for foreign trade, and four other italian guests.

present on the occasion were alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy in peking, and antonino azzarello, commercial representative of the italian institute for foreign trade in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including wang wen-tin, hsi yeh-sheng, li shu-teh, chuang pu-sheng, lu feng-chun and yu hou-hua.

elio tosarelli and the other italian friends arrived in peking on november 30 for a visit to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Delegation for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Talks Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1971)

some members of the japanese delegation for japan-china memorandum trade talks arrived in peking by air this evening for talks on the 1972 memorandum trade between china and japan.

the arrivals were kaneita okazaki and seiichi tagawa, representatives of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and members of the delegation shunichi matsumoto, kozo yoshizaki, yaeji watanabe, takaharu okubo and nobutoki inoue. naruko kobori and susumu matsumura, daughter and son of the late mr. kenzo matsumura and counsellors of the japan-china memorandum trade office, also arrived for a friendly visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office, the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned including liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, tien li-chun, sung ke-chiang, li ke-fu, chao mao-chun and chen shu-tzu.

also present at the airport were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and nobunisa izawa and munekazu sakai, members of the japan international trade promotion association who are stationed in peking.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Warmly Celebrate Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1971)

mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china, gave a reception here today to warmly celebrate the 11th anniversary of the independence of the islamic republic of mauritania.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, and others attended.

also attending the reception were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

ambassador mohamed ould sidi aly and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

in his speech, ambassador sidi aly gave an account of the achievements scored by mauritania in various fields after its independence. he said that the people of mauritania, under the wise leadership of president moktar ould daddah, accomplished successfully numerous tasks: the technical and administrative means of which they were extremely short at the time of their liberation have now been obtained, national unity has been consolidated and their specific personality has been confirmed. in the embarkation of a difficult struggle, he pointed out, the mauritanian people first rely on their own strength and then on the aids willingly extended by all the friendly countries.

the ambassador praised the chinese people for their progress under the leadership of chairman mao. he said that in the international arena the government of the people's republic of china "has consistently been opposing the domination of the small nations by the big nations and ... has invariably supported all the oppressed peoples in their struggle for liberation".

referring to the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organization, he said: "the people of mauritania have immensely rejoiced at this victory of china ... a victory we also take as one of all the anti-imperialist peoples."

the ambassador said: "in the last few years, the relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between the people's republic of china and the islamic republic of mauritania have been developing continuously. ... we sincerely hope that with each passing day, the friendship between the mauritanian and chinese peoples and the friendly cooperation between our two countries will be further consolidated and strengthened in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

ambassador mohamed ould sidi aly reaffirmed that mauritania unreservedly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against zionism, support the peoples of azania, namibia, zimbabwe, angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) in their struggle against racial discrimination and colonial rule, support the indochinese peoples in opposing the war of aggression which the u.s. and its lackeys have imposed on them, and support the korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

in his speech, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei first of all expressed warm festive congratulations to the mauritanian government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: "under the leadership of president moktar ould daddah, the mauritanian government and people have won continuous victories in their cause of safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture. in international affairs, the mauritanian government and people uphold justice, oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war, support the other african peoples in their struggles of winning and safeguarding national independence, opposing the aggression and subversion by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and opposing racial discrimination, support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggression, support the three indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and thus have made contributions to the cause of the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice over the series of achievements scored by the mauritanian government and people, and express our admiration for your just stand and sincerely wish you continuous new victories on your road of advance.

"the mauritanian government and people have actively supported the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and made continuous efforts to promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the chinese and the african peoples. the chinese people sincerely thank the mauritanian government and people for their friendly support and profound friendship.

"the peoples of china and mauritania have forged a profound militant friendship in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence have developed satisfactorily in recent years. we are deeply convinced that, through the joint efforts of both sides, the friendship between the chinese and mauritanian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will be consolidated and developed continuously."

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei strongly condemned the indian government which, with the support and encouragement by social-imperialism, has continued to expand its subversion and armed aggression against pakistan. he reaffirmed that the chinese government and people firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to defend their state sovereignty and territorial integrity and oppose foreign aggression.

also attending the reception were leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including wang shu-sheng, pai hsiang-kuo, chien chih-kuang, sha feng, hsieh hua, chen mu-hua, chang hsien-yueh, wang ti-kang, li hsueh-shih, pan yu-hung, liang chi-chou, jen pu-chai, yao chin, shen chang-jung, ting kuo-yu, li ching-chuan, liu ching-tang, tan tung, chang cheng-teh, tung lin, ma jen-hui and hsi tao-chung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Strongly Condemns India for Its Intensified Subversion and Aggression against Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1971)

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei this evening strongly condemned india, with the support and encouragement by social-imperialism, for continuing to expand its subversion and armed aggression against pakistan. he reaffirmed that the chinese government and people firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei made the statement in his speech at the reception given by mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly here this evening in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the independence of the islamic republic of mauritania.

the acting foreign minister said: "recently because of the daily intensification of india's subversion and aggression against pakistan, the tension on the sub-continent is becoming even more serious and causing increasing anxiety. in the past few days, the indian government, supported and encouraged by social-imperialism and flagrantly disregarding opposition by pakistan and condemnation by international opinion, has continued to expand its armed aggression against pakistan. an indian leader has openly made the truculent demand for pakistan troops to withdraw from east pakistan. is this not a brazen demand for pakistan to give up its own territory, to be occupied by indian troops? this clamour of the indian leader's has completely revealed india's expansionist ambitions. we strongly condemn india for its subversion and aggression against pakistan and reaffirm that the chinese government and people firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to defend their state sovereignty and territorial integrity and oppose foreign aggression."

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Economic Mission Leaves Peking for Visit to Shanghai on Its Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1971)

the netherlands economic mission with van den bergh, president of the netherlands council for trade promotion, as its leader, and j.h. wijsman, chairman of the special section for the people's republic of china of the council, as its deputy leader, left here by air today for a visit to shanghai before going home. the mission is accompanied by li chuan, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the mission was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned including chen cheng-chung, tien li-chun, chen shu-tzu and tien kuang-tao.

also present was madame j.j. derksen, wife of the dutch charge d'affaires to china.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Pyongyang National Opera Troupe Gives Grand Final Performance in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea gave a grand final performance in china in the great hall of the people here this evening. the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" presented by the korean artists was warmly applauded by ten thousand workers, peasants and soldiers in the chinese capital.

seeing the performance were samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and mr. ieng sary, special envoy from the interior part of cambodia.

attending the performance were leading chinese party and government comrades: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; yen chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general

political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

also present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife; and diplomatic officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking; and all the comrades on the table tennis delegation of the korean people's army with kim jong han as its leader and hwang bong gap as its deputy leader.

the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" profoundly reflects the great exploits of the korean people in the anti-japanese armed struggle and praises their dauntless revolutionary heroism and unswerving militant will in their struggle against aggression and for national liberation. the excellent performance of the korean artists drew round after round of warm applause from the audience.

during the interval, samdech and madame sihanouk, and special envoy ieng sary, and leading chinese party and government comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, yen chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with sin in na, leader, kim hyong won, deputy leader (political), and chong chun hwan, deputy leader (art), of the pyongyang national opera troupe, and its leading artists kim gi won, ryu yong ok, chon u bong, chong kim hwa, pak gyu bom, yun jung gyo, kim ho gi, hwang ryong su and pak kim hui.

after the performance, samdech and madame sihanouk, and special envoy ieng sary, mounted the stage together with leading chinese party and government comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying and others to congratulate the artists on their successful performance and presented them with a basket of flowers. at this moment, the portrait of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao were shown on the backdrop. the artists sang "the east is red" and "song of general kim il sung". the whole theatre was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea.

also attending the performance were:

general duong sam ol, thiounn mumm, chea san and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; madame kou roun; prince sisowath metnavi, director of the office of the head of state; ang kim khean, cambodian ambassador to korea, and his wife; and cambodian ambassador to china ker meas; and

leading members of the chinese foreign ministry, the cultural group under the state council, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned including liu hsien-chuan, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, wang liang-en, wang man-tien, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang and chen hsin-jen.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Mutual Supply of Goods and Payments Agreement for 1972 and Other Documents between Chinese and Vietnamese Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1971)

a mutual supply of goods and payments agreement for 1972 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam was signed in peking today.

a protocol on china supplying viet nam with general goods in 1972 and a protocol on china supplying viet nam with complete projects were also signed between the two governments today in accordance with the agreement signed on september 27, 1971 on china providing viet nam with economic and military material assistance in 1972.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and others attended the signing ceremony.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, signed the agreement and the protocols on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the vietnamese side were members of the experts delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam including dinh van tram, nguyen huu le, le quang tuong and tran gia khanh, and ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking were also present.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were also leading members of organizations concerned including han tsung-cheng, chou ping and chao chung-tan.

prior to the signing ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others had a cordial and friendly conversation with the vietnamese comrades.

CHINA AND RHODESIA

Zimbabwe Will Certainly Win Genuine Independence, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries an article by its commentator today entitled "zimbabwe will certainly win genuine independence" which reads as follows:

the british government has recently reached an agreement with the rhodesian racist regime on ending the so-called rhodesian "independence" dispute between the two countries. under the agreement, britain recognizes the "independence" of rhodesia on the pretext that rhodesia has promised to "eventually" introduce "majority rule", thus putting a garb of "legality" on the notorious smith white racist regime. this is a new step taken by the british government to preserve its colonial interests in southern africa and to intensify its support for the reactionary rhodesian authorities and a grave provocation against the five million africans in zimbabwe and the people of various african countries.

the rhodesian racist regime headed by ian smith was established with the connivance and support of britain. at home, this regime practises absolute fascist rule and pursues a barbarous policy of racial discrimination, depriving the african people who account for an overwhelming majority of the population of all political rights. externally, it colludes with the south african white settlers' regime and the portuguese colonialist rulers in ruthlessly suppressing the national liberation movements of the people in southern africa. it serves as a criminal tool of colonialism and neo-colonialism against the zimbabwe people and other african peoples. as the national independence movements mounts steadily in zimbabwe and other areas in southern africa, the reactionary smith regime finds itself in an increasingly difficult position. the aim of britain in reaching an agreement with rhodesia is to stage a come-back in africa, give the tottering smith regime a shot in the arm, and extend further support to the regime to suppress the national independence movements in zimbabwe and other areas in southern africa so as to preserve britain's colonial influence in zimbabwe and africa. this is something the zimbabwe and the broad masses of the african people will never permit.

the british government has had the support of the united states in its open shielding of the reactionary rhodesian authorities. to serve its own colonial interests, the united states has all along colluded with the british government and the reactionary forces in this area to oppose the just struggle of the african people. not long ago, the united states, in defiance of the opposition of the overwhelming majority of countries, african countries in particular, in the united nations, obdurately stuck to its position of importing chrome from rhodesia. this time, the u.s. state department expressed satisfaction as soon as the agreement reached in the talks between the british government and the rhodesian colonial authorities

was made public. the haste in which the u.s. government showed its support for britain once again laid bare its true colours before the people the world over.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the tide of opposing imperialism and colonialism has swept across africa. all countries, whether they have attained or have still to attain independence, will win complete and thorough independence and liberation someday or other." the agreement reached between the british government and the reactionary rhodesian authorities can never impede the advance of the zimbabwe people in the struggle for national independence.

the chinese government and people have always supported the just struggle of the zimbabwe people against the white settlers' rule and racial discrimination and for national independence and strongly condemn the british government and the reactionary rhodesian authorities for the fraud they have perpetrated. we are deeply convinced that so long as the zimbabwe people strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will, with the solidarity and support of the afro-asian people and the people the world over, certainly be able to overcome the obstacles on their revolutionary road of advance and defeat the reactionary smith regime which is backed by colonialism and neo-colonialism. the just struggle of the zimbabwe people will certainly win final victory and zimbabwe will certainly win genuine independence.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Entertains Chairman and Vice Chairman of Chinese Delegation to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 3, 1971)

nicolae ecobescu, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the socialist republic of romania, gave a dinner at the romanian mission here this evening, in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly.

present at the dinner on invitation were also fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui and chen chu, representatives of the chinese delegation; and tang ming-chao, an chih-yuan and hsing sung-yi, alternate representatives of the delegation.

gheorghe diaconescu, permanent representative of romania to the united nations, and other officials of the romanian mission were also present.

during the dinner, the guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the militant friendship between the two countries and peoples.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Romanian Ministry of Metallurgical Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1971)

chen shao-kun, minister of metallurgical industry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the romanian ministry of metallurgical industry led by nicolae agachi, minister of metallurgical industry.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor, of the romanian embassy in peking, attended the banquet upon invitation.

attending the banquet were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, lin tse-sheng, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, and leading members of various departments concerned including li lien-ching and chai chun-chia.

chen shao-kun and nicolae agachi made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and romania.

chen shao-kun warmly praised the romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party for the important achievements they had made in safeguarding national independence, defending the motherland and building socialism by keeping to the road of independence and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

he said: "your friendly visit to china brings us the profound friendship of the romanian people and metallurgical workers and gives us a good opportunity to learn from you. we are convinced that your friendly visit will make new contributions to further consolidating and strengthening the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and metallurgical workers of china and romania and accelerating the development of the metallurgical industry in our two countries."

nicolae agachi said: "we are happy to visit your great country and get acquainted with your achievements in metallurgical industry. we will learn from your good experience and at the same time tell you our experience and give you an account of how we are striving to fulfil the tasks the party and government give us."

the romanian minister of metallurgical industry expressed the conviction that the friendly visit would contribute to the development of the friendly relations between romania and china and between the people of the two countries.

the romanian delegation arrived in peking by air today and was welcomed at the airport by chen shao-kun, lin tse-sheng and others. ambassador aurel duma was also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Captures Two More US Fishing Boats

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1971)

defending her sovereign right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and its sea resources, the ecuadorian government captured yesterday two more u.s. fishing boats fishing illegally within her territorial waters, according to a report from quito.

the two u.s. fishing boats "ocean queen" and "eileen-m" were taken to the port of salinas for trial in accordance with the law of ecuador.

since the beginning of this year, u.s. boats have continuously intruded into ecuador's territorial waters, and 50 u.s. fishing boats have been captured by ecuador.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Implement the Line of the 9th Party Congress and Self-Consciously Strengthen Revolutionary Unity

- Members of the Party committee of T'ungyung Machine-Building Plant of Lanchow read and study seriously, firmly uphold the principle of democratic centralism and lead the Party members and the masses in a triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 2, 1971)

(NCNA Lanchow, December 1) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, members of the Party committee of T'ungyung Machine-Building Plant of Lanchow respect one another, mutually learn from one another and use one another's strong points to overcome their shortcomings. As a result, they are incessantly strengthening their revolutionary unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, turning the Party committee into a strong fighting body, and leading the workers and cadres of the entire plant in a triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, members of the new Party committee of this plant read and studied seriously and conducted education on ideology and the political line penetratingly. They went one step further to repudiate the crimes of political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in the light of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. They resolved to strengthen the unity of the leadership squad incessantly on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, led all Party members and the masses in the plant to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his various proletarian policies and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Party committee of this plant realizes profoundly that in order to strengthen the revolutionary unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee, they must firmly and perseveringly implement the Party's principle of democratic centralism and observe Party discipline in an exemplary way. When the plant has important problems the comrades always bring them up at meetings of the Party committee to be discussed collectively. After the Party committee adopts a resolution, members of the committee always implement it seriously.

Recently the superior organization issued a new lathe to this plant. One of the workshops which needed this type of lathe requested the secretary of the Party committee to let it use the lathe first. But the secretary thought since the Party committee had decided that all new lathes were to be assigned to another workshop, no decision could be taken on this question until after the Party committee had discussed this question again.

During discussions of a question in Party committee meetings, when there is a difference of opinion which is found to be difficult to unify for the time being, the committee members generally avoid using the simple method of putting the question to a vote but would adopt the method of doing ideological work instead, so as to unify everybody's understanding as much as possible.

This plant was planning to build a new workshop. When the Party committee was discussing the production policy for this workshop, there were two different views which could not be unified at the moment. In view of this situation, the secretary of the Party committee proposed not to make a decision for the time being but to send everybody to the workshop to conduct investigation and study and learn from the workers modestly first. After they had extensively solicited the views of the masses and concentrated their wisdom, the Party committee convened a meeting again to discuss the question and finally adopted a formal resolution. Implementation of the principle of democratic centralism enabled the Party committee not only to achieve unanimity in form but also to attain true ideological solidarity and unity.

Members of the Party committee of this plant take care to respect one another mutually and learn from one another mutually. When the Party committee scores a success, they neither claim the credit nor act arrogantly. When the Party committee has shortcomings or makes mistakes in its work, they would modestly sum up the experience and the lesson learned to raise their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The secretary of the Party committee of this plant was a Party member cadre in the Army. He modestly learned from other members of the Party committee and energetically helped local cadres do their work well. One of the deputy secretaries of the Party committee was a local cadre with work experience, but he was not bold enough in his work. Thus the secretary of the Party committee studied Chairman Mao's works with him and held heart-to-heart talks with him so as to encourage him to play the backbone role of a revolutionary leading cadre."

With the support and help of the secretary and other members of the Party committee, this deputy secretary began to shoulder heavy responsibilities heroically for the sake of revolution. In view of the fact that the production plan mapped out in the past had the shortcoming of piling up much of the work at the beginning of the season so that little work was left later, he proposed a plan in which production was balanced throughout the four seasons of the year. This greatly changed the situation of production in the plant this year.

The Party committee of this plant also resolutely implements in its work the guideline of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, curing the sickness to save the patient" and takes care to unite with those comrades who have made mistakes but are willing to correct themselves and work together with them. One of the members of the standing committee of the Party committee once made some mistakes during the cultural revolution. In order to help this standing committee member to find out the cause of his mistakes correctly, learn the lesson conscientiously, shed his ideological stigma and come forward, the secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee held several heart-to-heart talks with him to help him raise his consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Finally this standing committee member united himself with all and fought successfully together with all.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We advocate active ideological struggle because it is a weapon which can bring about unity in the Party and in the revolutionary organizations and make it easier for them to fight," the Party committee of T'ungyung Machine-Building Plant of Lanchow constantly educates the cadres to bring problems to the conference table and strengthen unity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought through criticism and self-criticism. With criticism of revisionism and rectification as their key policy, members of the Party committee conduct regular open-door rectifications. In every rectification they always list the strengthening of the revolutionary unity of the leadership squad as one of the most important tasks, mobilize the masses to present their views to the leadership and help members of the leadership squad to overcome shortcomings in ideology and work style promptly so as to promote the revolutionary unity of the leadership squad.

They also regularly hold meetings of Party organizational life and Party committee meetings to develop criticism and self-criticism and overcome factors unfavorable to unity. This year the entire plant overfulfilled the state plan for the first half of the year and the output of various products was increased by a large margin when compared with the same period last year. As a result, some of the leading members have developed complacency. The Party committee of the plant deemed it harmful to have such feelings in the leadership squad; thus it held two Party committee meetings to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "modesty helps one to go forward whereas conceit makes one lag behind." It develops criticism and self-criticism which profoundly educates comrades who slacken their effort as well as strengthens unity in the Party committee.

In order to implement the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of the plant also incessantly conducts education on all cadres to strengthen their revolutionary unity and to make cadres at various levels realize the great significance of strengthening unity, thereby actively strengthening their unity and cooperation.

Cadres of the No. 3 and No. 5 Workshops developed a difference among themselves because of poor coordination in production. During a repudiation of revisionism and rectification, responsible comrades of the Party committee went to these two workshops and organized the Party branches of the workshops to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Let us unite to fight for greater victories" and educated the Party members and cadres to look at the question of unity by raising it to the level of line struggle and to emphasize the solution of problems ideologically. This quickly removed the barrier between the cadres of these two workshops and promoted unity.

Firm implementation of the line of the 9th Party Congress has brought about a revolutionary situation of united struggle throughout the plant. The movement of "one strike and three-oppose" develops penetratingly and incessantly and succeeds in hitting a small handful of class enemies severely. In the meantime, the Party's cadre policy and policy toward intellectual elements are further implemented. This further mobilizes the activism of the cadres and technical personnel and brings about an upsurge in the mass movement of grasping revolution and promoting production throughout the plant. At the end of October, annual targets for the value of production and for the quantity of products had been fulfilled by 93 and 87 percent respectively throughout the plant. This increase of 40 percent over the figures of the same period last year turned the plant into an advanced unit in the machine-building industry in Kansu Province.

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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Members of the Party Committee of Penhsi Bureau of Electrical Industry Consciously Strengthen Their Regard for the Party, Observe Party Discipline Strictly and Insure the Party's Centralized Leadership

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 2, 1971)

(NCNA Shenyang) Members of the Party committee of Penhsi Bureau of Electrical Industry seriously study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must strengthen education on discipline throughout the Party because unified discipline is an essential condition for victory in revolution," consciously strengthen their regard for the Party, observe Party discipline strictly, energetically promote the solidarity and unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and vigorously lead the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary masses in a triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the establishment of the Party committee of this bureau, its members seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the strengthening of Party discipline in conjunction with the light of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. By doing so, they realized that Party discipline was a reliable guarantee for the maintenance of solidarity and unity in the Party and for the implementation of the correct line of the Party, and that the only way to guarantee the centralized leadership of the Party and the resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line was to observe Party discipline strictly.

On the basis of elevation of understanding, members of the committee established and perfected the system of collective leadership by the Party committee and a system of asking for instructions, reporting, etc. All important questions of the bureau had to be discussed collectively before decisions could be taken and to be carried out by the members separately. Members of the Party committee also looked at the question of strict observance of Party discipline as an important question as to whether they could persevere in the proletarian Party spirit and consciously acted as models for carrying out Party discipline.

To speed up the tempo of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the bureau, the Party committee of the bureau decided in May to send deputy secretary Wang Kuei-wen to take a work team to stay at a selected spot in a transformer station and asked him to sum up within a month the experience of this unit in its reform of regulations and systems to be popularized throughout the bureau.

Through investigations and studies, Wang Kuei-wen discovered the time limit set by the Party committee was too short and inconsistent with the actual situation. Thus he reported the actual situation to the Party committee as he actively went about with his work. In the meantime, the Party

committee held another discussion according to the actual situation and revised the decision. This eventually made the experience summed up from this unit more realistic and more suitable as a guideline. After it was popularized throughout the bureau, it effectively pushed the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the bureau into penetrating development.

In the course of executing Party discipline, the Party committee of this bureau pays attention to handling the relations between the minority and the majority correctly. When a resolution is to be adopted, it observes the principle of minority obeying the majority but at the same time also respect the views of the minority. After a resolution is adopted, it asks all its members to carry out the resolution but at the same time also permits the minority to reserve their views and continues to review the views of the minority through practice to see if they are correct.

During the first half of this year some unsafe practices were discovered in the bureau; thus a small number of Party committee members proposed at a committee meeting to conduct education on operational safety in the bureau. But the majority of committee members held that the central task at the moment was very urgent and rejected the proposal of these comrades. These comrades then reserved their view but resolutely obeyed the resolution adopted by the majority and tried hard to do a good job in the tasks assigned to them. After a period of practice, it was proved that the view of the small number of committee members was correct. So the Party committee promptly convened a meeting and adopted a resolution on safety education throughout the bureau. This eventually insured the smooth progress of the movement for grasping revolution and promoting production throughout the bureau.

The Party committee of this bureau also pays attention to the correct handling of the relation between the superior and its subordinates. It unifies its responsibility to the people and its responsibility to leadership organizations of the Party. In August this year, more than 20 kilometers of rural transmission cables under this bureau were washed away by flood water. To insure the development of agricultural production, the superior Party committee asked the bureau to set up a permanent line along the original route to transmit electricity to the stricken areas.

Upon receiving the notice, the Party committee of the bureau sent its secretary Chang Fu-kuei to take the essential personnel to the site of disruption to conduct an on-the-spot survey and hold a symposium with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Later they discovered that if permanent lines were to be set up, a great deal of work would be involved and it would be impossible to begin transmission in time. Furthermore a large area of unripe crops would have to be destroyed.

In order to handle this problem correctly, Chang Fu-kuei promptly reported the situation to the superior Party committee and proposed to repair the existing lines first and set up permanent lines after the crops were harvested. This was approved by the superior Party committee. This plan

not only guaranteed timely transmission of electricity to the stricken areas but also reduced losses of agricultural crops. As a result, they were highly praised by the superior Party committee as well as the masses.

Members of the Party committee of this bureau realize that to set an example in observing Party discipline under all circumstances they must persevere in struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism as well as remold their world outlook thoroughly. "Squad members" of the Party committee of the bureau regularly study Chairman Mao's brilliant works such as "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "Serve the People" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," develop active ideological struggle, and overcome various non-proletarian ideas.

Once when the Party committee was discussing the question of admission of the responsible person of a basic-level unit into the Party, one of the Party committee members who was staying at a selected spot in this basic-level unit favored admitting him, but the majority of the committee members disagreed with him and rejected his view. At that time he could not get over this idea and failed to carry out the resolution of the Party committee resolutely enough. Later, he seriously studied Chairman Mao's works, examined his own selfish and impure thoughts in connection with the admission of that comrade and happily carried out the resolution of the Party committee. In the meantime he also did meticulous political and ideological work on the comrade who applied for Party membership and helped him to correct his understanding toward the Party.

As a result of incessant education on Party discipline, Penhsi Bureau of Electrical Industry has strengthened the Party's centralized leadership and increased the combat strength of the Party. It incessantly develops the favorable situation for revolution and production in the bureau. Under the leadership of the Party committee, the broad masses of workers throughout the bureau struggle together arduously and successfully modify a set of large super-high-tension transformers and a 140-odd-li long super-high-tension transmission lines in only half a year's time. This has increased the capacity of the equipment by 100 to 200 percent and effectively supports industrial and agricultural production.

* * *

Strengthen Regard for the Party snd Uphold Party's Centralized Leadership

- The revolutionary committee of Shenyang Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works consciously puts various departments and its various tasks under the unified leadership of the Party, and resolutely carries out the Party committee's resolution in promoting an excellent situation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 4, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, December 3) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership for the people of China. Without such a core, socialism cannot triumph," members of the revolutionary committee of the Shenyang Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works have energetically strengthened their regard for the Party and consciously put various departments and its various tasks under the unified leadership of the Party. By resolutely carrying out the Party's resolution and upholding the Party's centralized leadership, they have developed an excellent situation in revolution and production.

The main responsible persons of Party organizations at various levels of the Shenyang Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works are at the same time the No. 1 men of revolutionary committees at various levels. To strengthen the Party's centralized leadership, led by the Party committee of the works, the revolutionary committee constantly organizes all its members in conscientiously studying doctrines on proletarian political power by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and studying the history of two-line struggle in the Party. The crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers of trying to wreck the Party's leadership and overthrow proletarian dictatorship is criticized. This helps strengthen continuously the regard for the Party.

Through study, everyone has come to understand that to strengthen Party leadership is a basic guarantee for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and also a basic guarantee for the proper handling of various tasks. Only under the centralized leadership of the Party can various tasks be marked by continuous victories.

On one occasion a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee decided to call a factory-wide work conference in the name of a department without asking the Party committee for official approval and without preceding the matter with a collective discussion. On discovering this, the main responsible comrades of the revolutionary committee first praised the initiative of this vice chairman but not without pointing out that such an important problem must be decided after a Party committee discussion, and that to do otherwise would be a manifestation of a weakened regard for the Party and of obliteration of the Party's leadership.

The vice chairman thereupon criticized himself for his failure to do what he should have done in this matter. Meanwhile, he submitted a report

to the Party committee of the works right away. After a collective discussion, the Party committee agreed to the calling of the meeting. It also put forward suggestions about what problems were to be solved and how the meeting was to proceed. This helped making the meeting more successful.

Laying hold of this matter, the main responsible persons of the revolutionary committee gave all its members education to strengthen their regard for the Party. Everyone was made to understand further that only by being placed under the centralized leadership of the Party could the revolutionary committee perform its work energetically and actively, and that only in this way could it have its orientation in proper perspective and avoid detours as much as possible and give play to what role it should assume in revolution and production in the whole factory.

Members of the revolutionary committee of the Shenyang Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works have constantly associated the practice of the three major revolutionary movements with an unfolding of active ideological struggle. They doggedly apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in unifying awareness, unifying policies, unifying plans, unifying commands and unifying actions.

Early this year, motivated by departmentalism, a member of the revolutionary committee of the works worked out a massive supply plan trying to ask supplies of the state. Other comrades of the revolutionary committee held that it might be excusable to request the state for some such supplies as required to meet production needs but a down-to-earth attitude must be adopted in so doing, as this constituted a problem having to do with Party character. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In working out plans, doing things and thinking out problems, we must bear in mind the population of 600 million in our country." The original approach was criticized. True to principle, everyone figured things out down to the last detail and drew up again a supply plan geared to practical needs. This matter gave all the members of the revolutionary committee profound education. They raised their consciousness in doing things faithfully and honestly in conformity with the Party's lines, guidelines and policies.

With heightened awareness, they energetically aroused the masses in stock-clearing and warehouse-checking. A large supply of materials was brought to light. With the works' urgent needs met, the bulk of these materials was surrendered to the state for unified handling. This won the praise of the relevant department.

To uphold better the Party's centralized leadership, the revolutionary committee of this works, apart from submitting a timely report to the Party committee on new work conditions, new experiences and new problems, makes a regular practice of keeping the Party committee briefed and seeking proper instructions, in order to insure the smooth progress of all tasks from beginning to end under the Party's unified leadership.

Last year, a group of the revolutionary committee summed up the experience of the hoist workshop in introducing rational regulations and systems by

relying on the worker masses. But for a time such experience did not get generally popularized throughout the works. After an investigation and study, the group on its own initiative submitted to the Party committee a report on the problem of how to popularize such experience--a report setting forth all the relevant conditions, analysis data and measures. The Party committee adopted its suggestion and put strengthened enterprise management on its agenda. A resolution on the popularization of the hoist workshop's experience was worked out. Party's leadership over economic work was strengthened.

By strengthening the Party's centralized leadership, the Shenyang Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works has become a unit unified in action, harmonious in step, down-to-earth in revolution and bustling with the hum of production. It has emerged as an advanced unit in Shenyang municipality.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Help Leadership Cadres To Study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- The CCP Wuhan Municipal Committee sets up a theoretical study tutorship force

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 4, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, December 3) To implement in a practical way Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism," the CCP Wuhan Municipal Committee has set up in the city a theoretical study tutorship force to help energetically leadership cadres at hsien and regiment levels and above to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Splendid results have been achieved in this respect.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the leadership cadres at hsien and regiment levels and above have shown great enthusiasm for conscientious reading and study. Various units have established fixed study systems and worked out proper study plans. But due to a low cultural level and other factors, some leadership cadres have encountered certain difficulties in study. On the basis of an investigation and analysis of the study conditions of cadres at hsien and regiment levels and above, the CCP Wuhan Municipal Committee has run reading and study classes to meet these cadres' wishes. The aim is to give them off-the-job rotational training in separate groups over different periods. Meanwhile, a theoretical study tutorship force is set up to help them read and study and enhance their theoretical level.

In April and July this year, the municipal Party committee successively held a theoretical study tutor training class for two terms. Trained for various ch'ü and bureaus and units at hsien and regiment levels and above was a group of specialized and part-time tutors. These tutors are generally basic-level cadres and workers who combine a certain cultural level and a theoretical foundation with some practical experience. Some are teachers with experience in theoretical education work. Now gradually shaping up throughout the city is a theoretical study tutorship network. The municipal Party committee and municipal revolutionary committee have each set up a central tutorship group with one to three full-time or spare-time tutors assigned respectively to various ch'ü, bureaus and units at and above hsien and regiment levels. Some ch'ü and bureaus let tutors and leadership cadres form into special groups in charge of tutorship over theoretical study for their own units.

The CCP Wuhan Municipal Committee stresses that leadership cadres must take self-study as their main goal while the tutors' main duty is to deal with the questions asked by them. In so doing, tutors must associate practice with an explanation of the main contents of the original written works and their basic viewpoints by adopting a matter-of-fact and easy-to-understand approach. This is to acquaint these cadres further with the

fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and make them really apply revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice.

Tutors of Wuhan municipality take as a glorious political task helping leadership cadres at hsien and regiment levels and above to read and study. In tutorship, they drive themselves in hard toil as well as in doing research. Tutor Lo Kuang-liang of Wuhan Municipal No. 3 Cotton Textile Mill is a soldier-turned worker. In tutoring some leadership cadres of the Party committee of the mill in the study of Engels' "Anti-Dühring," he first took a close look into the difficulties and problems encountered by these cadres in study. Then with these problems in mind, he seriously studied with the cadres the original work. He also linked the study of the "Anti-Dühring" with five philosophical works by Chairman Mao. After studying that hard, he applied clear-cut and living ideas to tutorship lectures that he wrote. He gave seven tutorship lessons for the Party committee's central study class in all, doing better with each lesson. His way of tutorship was warmly hailed by the leadership cadres of the Party committee of the mill.

Thanks to the leadership of the municipal Party committee and help from tutors, the study campaign in Wuhan municipality is continuously developing. The great bulk of cadres at hsien and regiment levels and above have studied in full or in part "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Anti-Dühring," "The State and Revolution," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and other works by Marx and Lenin, and also Chairman Mao's five philosophical works. The ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism was further raised. Consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was enhanced.

Hu Pao-lin, a member of the leadership group of the Wuhan Municipal 2nd Light Industrial Bureau, is a dock worker turned cadre with a low cultural level. In the past, he paid inadequate attention to theoretical studies. When in charge of the production effort of the whole bureau, he often acted according to old conventions without making investigations and studies. As a result, a relatively passive state marked his work. Now, thanks to the patient help of tutors and through conscientiously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, he came to see clearly the danger of such an approach as his. Thereafter, he constantly went deep into the midst of the lower-levels to make investigations and studies. He tried to act according to the materialist theory of reflection. He progressed rapidly in his work.

To give better play to the tutors' role, the Wuhan Municipal Party Committee has energetically strengthened leadership over tutors. The relevant departments of the Party municipal committee constantly organize tutors for study. The responsible cadres of the Party municipal committee also give them lessons and make them exchange experience with one another. This makes for a continuous improvement in the quality of tutorship.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Old Tradition, New Splendor

- How three companies of a battalion of a certain regiment of the Nanking Command promote the revolutionary traditions of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 4, 1971)

A battalion of a certain regiment of the Nanking Military Region Command has three companies with honorary titles: The No. 1 company is called the "Citadel Company," the No. 2 company is called the "Model Company in Policy Execution and Discipline" and the No. 3 company is called the "City Storming Vanguard Company."

The honorary titles of these three companies were won in the period of the revolutionary civil war. For many years, the commanders and fighters in compliance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory" have advanced firmly and resolutely in victory along Chairman Mao's proletarian line for army building and enabled the old traditions of the companies to give forth new splendor.

The "Citadel" Is Stronger Than Ever

The No. 1 company was given the appellation of "Citadel Company" in the battle for the liberation of T'aiyüan. At that time the fighting was extremely intense and the commanders and fighters of the company after gaining the walls of T'aiyüan city beat off one frenzied enemy counter-attack after another with firm revolutionary unity. At the most critical moment, in order to smash the dying struggle of the enemy and their frenzied attacks on the positions held by fraternal squads, Lin Hsi-huan, the leader of the No. 5 squad, led the whole squad in a voluntary sortie in support of the fraternal squads with complete disregard for personal safety and insured victory for the whole company guarding the positions on the walls.

Now, more than twenty years have gone by. The comrades who formerly took part in the battle on the city walls have left one after another from the company. However, the revolutionary tradition of unity in battle shown by the No. 1 company is being handed down from one generation to another. The commanders and fighters of the company using Mao Tse-tung's thought as a pointer, help one another and make joint efforts to strengthen revolutionary unity in the company and enable the "citadel" to become stronger than ever.

One day last winter the No. 1 company convened a mobilization meeting for water conservation construction. At the meeting the leader of the No. 1 platoon took from his pocket a book containing pledges and on behalf of the platoon commenced to read it, although he had not consulted with the fighters of the platoon beforehand. The pledges he read from the book were

those the fighters had wanted to express, so nobody took any objection. However, when the political instructor discovered that, he was very disturbed, and he immediately called upon the platoon leader for a chat. The political instructor spoke severely but his intention was sincere. He said to the platoon leader, "The principle of unity between officers and men is a glorious tradition in our unit. As a cadre one must bear in mind the masses and the fighters. How can you write a book of pledges without first consulting the comrades of the whole platoon?" Thereupon the Party branch of the company convened once more a meeting of the Party branch for the study of Chairman Mao's teaching "The principle of unity between officers and men" once again, carried out an education on tradition for the platoon leader and raised his awareness of succeeding to and bringing into play the fine revolutionary tradition of the army.

Another time when company leader Wang Ching-hsi, the deputy secretary of the Party branch, heard some criticism of the No. 1 company at a meeting of the Party committee in the regiment, he became unhappy and when he returned to the company he was frowning and would not say anything. The mood of the company leader attracted the attention of Li Ta-ming, a fighter of the third class, and Wang Shao-tung, a fighter of the second class. They voluntarily called on him for a talk. The interest and political concern of these two fighters greatly moved company leader Wang. In view of his own arrogant mood of refusing to listen to criticism he studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Guard against arrogance; for anyone in a leading position this is a matter of principle and an important condition for maintaining unity," made a resolution, vigorously guarded against arrogance, and succeeded in being willing to hear about his own mistakes. From then on he regularly sought the views of the masses, drew rich political nourishment from them and enabled the relation between the upper and lower levels to be more harmonious and unity to become closer still.

The commanders and fighters of the No. 1 company in normal times show mutual interest in one another and help one another and in difficult circumstances they show even more concern for one another and are a close knit company. One winter the commanders and fighters of the No. 1 company, braving the wind and rain on a mission outside came to a ravine. Before camping for the night, the fighters marching ahead knew that the cadres of the company must be exhausted by the march and took care to arrange better accommodation for them. The cadres,however, felt that the kitchen squad marching with the army and cooking meals for it must be still more tired, so they decided to move the fighters of the kitchen squad into the billet while they crowded together and slept near the door facing the north and shielded the others from the cold wind with their own bodies. The fighters of the kitchen squad unable to decline the privilege, covered the north wall and the door with tarpaulin to protect the cadres against the cold. That night in spite of the howling of the north wind and the freezing cold, the hearts of the cadres and fighters were warm with profound fellowship of unity between officers and men of the people's army and everybody slept very soundly and sweetly.

Policy and Discipline Are More Defined

On entering the historical relic display room of the No. 2 company the objects that first catch the eyes are the fields of bright red silk banners, and the most attractive among them is one emblazoned with the inscription "Model Company of Policy Execution and Discipline."

It was the spring of 1948, and the unit to which the No. 2 company belonged together with such fraternal units as the "Linfen" brigade were engaged in the famous Battle of Linfen on the Chinnan Plateau. In the fierce street fighting, the commanders and fighters of the No. 2 company, braving the hail of shells and bullets stormed and captured the residence of Yen Hsi-shan, the commander of the bandit garrison force. When they charged into the house, they found it stocked with gold and precious stones. Silk and satin were scattered about and the floor was littered with silver coins. At that time, the commanders and fighters of the No. 2 company in their rough garments and with rush sandals on their feet sang aloud the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" and consciously abided by the rule of discipline by "turning in everything captured." They took the property seized from the reactionaries and handed it intact to the authorities. In this battle the No. 2 company won the appellation of "Model Company of Policy Execution and Discipline."

In the more than 20 years since then, the commanders and fighters of the No. 2 company have all along considered observing policy and discipline in a model manner as a glorious tradition in the company and perpetuated it from generation to generation. No matter where they go they always maintain well-defined discipline and will not take a single needle or a length of thread from the masses.

This spring the No. 2 company returned once more to the plateau of northern Kiangsi where it used to battle during the war, and by chance was stationed in the Hsingfu No. 2 production brigade they had visited before. Upon their arrival, just as they used to do in former times, they called on the poor and lower-middle peasants, helped them fetch water and sweep courtyards, drew up an "Agreement for supporting the government and cherishing the people," and established more intimate ties with the commune masses. Toward summer there was a period of drought and the supply of vegetables became quite a problem. The commanders and fighters of the No. 2 company, in order to lighten the burden of the masses, would rather eat preserved vegetables than to purchase fresh vegetables from the market. When the leader of Hsingfu No. 2 production brigade discovered that, he thought, "The PLA are standing heart to heart with us poor and lower-middle peasants. No matter what happens, we cannot let them eat only preserved vegetables." He and the other commune members put their heads together, picked more than 1,000 catties of broad beans, sent more than ten young fellows with a load of broad bean each, who took advantage of the absence of the No. 2 company away on a field exercise to deliver it at a prearranged signal before the company post and then immediately took to their heels. When the fighters returned and discovered the broad bean sent over by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they were extremely touched. However, they knew that this quantity of broad

bean was originally intended for the masses, and to accept it would affect their livelihood, so they decided to return it to them. Carrying a letter of appreciation and led by the company leader, they beat drums and gongs and brought the broad bean to Hsingfu No. 2 production brigade.

The Fighting Spirit of "City Storming Vanguard" Is Higher Than Ever

In the battle for the liberation of T'aiyüan on April 1949, the No. 3 company was playing the part of an assault company. In less than ten minutes after the general offensive was launched, the company was the first to gain the walls of T'aiyüan and open up a bridgehead to victory for the succeeding units. After the battle the No. 3 company was given the honorary title of "City Storming Vanguard Company."

Today, the No. 3 company is still maintaining the vanguard spirit of "forging ahead" from the war period. Last summer there was a heavy downpour in the vicinity of Nanking and the water of the river was rising rapidly. One of the large levees in the Chiangp'u district appeared to be on the point of crumbling. At this critical moment, the regimental Party committee decided to send the No. 3 company to the battle front against the flood. Upon receiving the assignment, members of the company immediately took off in the night to the scene and battled continuously for four days and nights together with the masses against the flood to protect the levee and safeguard the lives and property of the people.

In the struggle to defend the socialist motherland and strengthen military training, the fighting spirit of the commanders and fighters is higher than ever. Once on a long march field exercise, the No. 3 company was given the role of a vanguard company. Braving the intense cold they marched 50 li and crossed two high mountains before coming upon a still more formidable mountain. The fighters fearing neither hardship nor hunger pledged with great heroism, "For the sake of increasing the ability to destroy the enemy, even if the mountain were higher and the route more perilous we would still press ahead!" Mustering their zeal they charged up the pinnacle, and giving play once again to the style of no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting, force-marched 50 li to arrive victoriously at their destination.

Another time, the regiment went to the No. 3 company to carry out testing assessment on aquatic training. Although fighter Li Wan-jan could not swim very well, he nevertheless resolutely stepped forward and volunteered for the cross river swim in full combat kit. This heroic revolutionary manner of Li Wan-jan in daring to increase the ability to destroy the enemy was highly esteemed by the Party branch, and it on one hand approved Li Wan-jan's application for taking part in the cross river swim in full combat kit and on the other hand ordered the leader of the No. 1 platoon to "look after" him.

On the vast expanse of water, the wind was strong and the waves were high. Li Wan-jan was sometimes pushed up on the crest and sometimes sucked down into the trough. With all his effort, he proceeded slowly. The leader of

the No. 1 platoon on seeing that he was having a difficult time advised him several times to get on the boat. However, in spite of everything Li Wan-jan refused to quit. Swinging his arms he knifed his way through the waves and bravely carried on until the whole 1,800-meter distance was covered. When he stepped on the shore, the on-lookers could not help but praise him for his "hard-bone" spirit. When the other fighters inquired of him how he was able to accomplish the feat, Li Wan-jan answered loudly and clearly, "When I thought of Chairman Mao's great teaching, 'heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland,' not even the strong wind and high waves could impede my advance."

By NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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PUBLICATIONS

Shanghai Publishes A Number of Youth Publications

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 6, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, December 5) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, more than 110 titles of publications for young people including those in the fields of politics, literature and science, as well as comic books for children, have been printed in the past year and more by publishing units in Shanghai. These works mostly eulogize the worker, peasant and soldier heroes that appeared in the three great revolutionary movements. They are welcomed by the broad masses of young people and children and play an active and coordinating part in the education and training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses on the publishing front in Shanghai together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and Chou Yang as well as their gang in the publishing circles, and corrected the orientation in publishing work. In the work of releasing publications for young people and children, they maintained placing in a primary position the publication of works that eulogized the Party and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, reflected the three great revolutionary struggles, and vividly portrayed heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as young people.

Among the publications for young people published in the recent several years are Hatred in the Mine, the memoirs of an old worker on class education for young people and children, New Songs of the Good 8th Company, an anthology of revolutionary tales recording the good ideology and style of the "Good 8th Company on the Nanking Road," The Harbor Red Flag, a collection of essays vividly depicting the heroic figures of workers in the port, and We Are Red Young Fighters of Chairman Mao, a compilation of short stories reflecting the "study well" and "make progress everyday" revolutionary spirit and physiognomy of red young fighters, as well as comic books on the theme of model revolutionary plays such as "Taking the Bandit's Stronghold" and "Shachiapang."

On the basis of criticizing and repudiating the pernicious essence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism of the scientific publication One Hundred Thousand 'Whys' series for young people published before the great cultural revolution, this series of books was published again by the publishing circle in Shanghai after joint revision by the workers, peasants and soldiers, the Red Guards and revolutionary editing personnel. The newly published One Hundred Thousand 'Whys' series integrates the three great revolutionary movements with the reality of industrial and agricultural production, reflects the new gains scored by China in science and technology since the great cultural revolution, and is praised by the young people for enriching the contents of part-study and part-work and part-study and part-farming of primary and middle school students.

For the sake of doing publishing work well, personnel on the publishing front in Shanghai have maintained taking the class line, relying on the masses to write books and organizing them to review books to change step by step the condition of relying on only a small handful of people for editing and publishing books behind closed doors. Under the guidance of Party committees at various levels various types of "three-in-one combination" editing and writing groups have continued to be formed. Workers, peasants and soldiers are enthusiastically writing for the revolution. At present a large number of activists from among the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary young people have stepped forward.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Southwest China Province Develops Metallurgical Industry

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 7, 1971)

exploiting its rich mineral resources, yunnan province is expanding local metallurgical industry rapidly. it now has more than 100 small iron and steel plants and non-ferrous metal mines and factories. the annual state target for pig iron was reached by the end of last october. output of rolled steel and steel was 24 and 60 per cent above last year's total respectively. these small mines and factories had nearly fulfilled the annual output set by the state by that time.

in the past year and more, party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels have led the workers in conscientiously studying the general line worked out by chairman mao of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the whole set of principles of "walking on two legs". they roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in metallurgy for preventing and blocking the growth of local iron and steel industries. this helped them carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously.

a mass campaign to find minerals, open mines and set up local metallurgical plants swept the province under unified planning of the party committees. after a year's endeavour, small iron and steel plants or non-ferrous metal mines and factories were set up in 12 administrative regions, chous and cities. the province this year has five times as many small iron and steel plants and non-ferrous metal mines and factories as in 1969.

this supports industrial and agricultural production and plays a positive role in socialist construction. the lion's share of the iron turned out by the iron and steel plants of some chous and counties is used locally to manufacture farm implements and small hydraulic power equipment. moreover, commune-run iron workshops this year produced 1,700 tons of pig iron for making farm machines and tools and daily necessities such as pots and pans.

EXEMPLARY BRIGADE

East China Production Brigade Makes Progress in Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Hofei, Dec. 7, 1971)

hsiaoyuanchuang brigade is one of the many advanced high-yielding communes and production brigades that have emerged on the plain north of the huai river of anhwei province, east china, in the mass movement of learning from tachai brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

this brigade of tungcheng commune in linchuan county was waterlogged nine years out of ten in the past. hard work by the commune members in the past two years have made it a granary. its fertile, level land is criss-crossed by canals and ditches. grain and cotton output per hectare increased from 2.7 tons and 0.43 tons respectively in 1969 to 5.5 tons and 0.9 tons in 1970. grain output reached 6.1 tons per hectare this year.

the rapid development of its collective economy enabled the brigade to buy 60 tractors, diesel engines and other farm machines. it raises more than 100 draught animals and 2,400 pigs. it sold over 300 tons of grain to the state and delivered or sold 30 tons of ginned cotton and 7.5 tons of sesame oil this year. every team now has grain reserves and the commune members' income has increased greatly.

situated in a low-lying area, the brigade's output of grain and cotton used to be very low owing to waterlogging. it was not self-sufficient in grain up to 1968.

the new brigade party branch set up after party consolidation in 1969, in response to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", led the party members and commune members in controlling waterlogging and building stable and high-yielding fields by self-reliance and hard work.

to end the low yield and vulnerability to natural adversities, the brigade party branch first of all organized the cadres and commune members to study these teachings of chairman mao's: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed" and "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." this boosted the masses' morale and raised their consciousness. the party branch also aroused them to overcome their difficulties by their own efforts. the brigade had a 200-hectare tract of low-lying land, which was subject to waterlogging during the rainy seasons in summer and autumn because its drainage canal had silted up. more than 1,000 commune members dredged the canal in the early spring of 1969. members of the brigade's leading group, while directing the project, worked along with ordinary commune members. they vied with others to do the toughest jobs. the deputy secretary of the brigade party branch and the vice-chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee were the first to jump into the canal to drain accumulated water despite the cold. they

hit a hardpan when the canal was dredged four metres deep. again the two leading comrades took the initiative in breaking up the limestone crust with picks. inspired by their example, the commune members, braving wind, snow and deep silt, worked with great enthusiasm. after more than a dozen days of hard effort, they turned the silted canal into a still bigger one that can do both irrigation and drainage. they followed their success by digging eight drainage trunk canals with a total length of 50 kilometres and 40 irrigation ditches. a quarter of a million cubic metres of earth work was completed in a little more than one year and the project has freed all the farmland of waterlogging.

while dredging the canal, the brigade members also levelled and deep-ploughed their land. some 34 of the 86 hectares of low-lying land worked by three production teams were uneven and had a very thin soil cover. members of the teams, led by the brigade party branch, deep-ploughed and improved the soil in the cold winter of last year. they deep-ploughed 26 hectares and increased the soil layer from three or four inches to more than a foot by this spring. they then dumped a large amount of compost and pond silt onto the deep-ploughed land and made it into fertile fields. the enriched soil gave a grain yield per hectare of 3.78 tons, as against 0.75 tons previously.

the brigade party branch summed up and popularized the experience and the brigade levelled and deep-ploughed over 200 hectares of farmland and sank 52 pump wells and 200 ordinary wells, this extending the irrigated land from some seven hectares before 1969 to over 266 hectares at present.

the brigade's output of grain and cotton in 1970 was more than double that in 1969.

the commune members, led by the brigade party branch, continued their advance this year. to raise per-unit yield, they extended the area of paddy fields and introduced good strains. they improved the crusty lime fields and enhanced its fertility to lay the basis for growing paddy rice. paddy rice yield came to 6.8 tons per hectare on 30 hectares thanks to careful cultivation. there were also good harvests of wheat, maize, kaoliang, soyabean and sesame this year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

China, Albania Sign Protocol on Goods Exchange and Payments, Protocol on Albania's Use of Chinese Loan for 1972

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 6, 1971)

a protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1972 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of albania and a protocol on the use of chinese loan by albania for 1972 were signed here yesterday.

fang yi, head of the chinese government economic delegation and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and kico ngjela, minister of trade of albania, signed the documents on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of albania, abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, and members of the albanian government economic delegation.

present also on the occasion were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania and deputy head of the chinese government economic delegation, other members of the chinese government economic delegation and officials of the chinese embassy here.

the ceremony proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

A. Kellezi Fetes Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 6, 1971)

a banquet in honour of the chinese government economic delegation headed by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, was given by abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission of albania, at the palace of brigades here yesterday evening.

present at the banquet were mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of albania, spiro koleka, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, koco theodhosi, minister of industry and mining, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, kico ngjela, minister of trade, shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, aleks verli, minister

of finance, mygerem fuga, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, vasil kati, vice-minister of trade, members of the albanian government economic delegation and others.

present also were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania and deputy head of the chinese government economic delegation, other chinese embassy officials and chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania.

comrade abdyl kellezi and comrade fang yi spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

comrade abdyl kellezi said that the visit of the chinese government economic delegation will help strengthen continuously the profound internationalist friendship and relations of fraternal cooperation between the two socialist countries of albania and china. the documents just signed constitute a new step in the steady development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

he said, "you have visited many cities during your stay in our country. wherever you went, you not only saw with your own eyes how our entire people, full of revolutionary zeal and enthusiasm, are plunging themselves into the work of accomplishing the targets of the fifth five-year plan and implementing other programmatic resolutions adopted at the party's sixth congress held not long ago, but also witnessed the profound, pure and unbreakable friendship cherished by the albanian people and our party of labour for the great chinese people, their glorious communist party and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader, the most esteemed friend of our people and the great marxist-leninist."

he said, "an unbreakable friendship and militant unity have been forged by our two peoples, parties and countries. this friendship and unity are consolidated and strengthened daily in the common struggle for building socialism, for the victory of revolution and against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism."

he said, "this friendship has been forged by our great leaders comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung. the militant friendship between albania and china is the deepest and greatest friendship in the world. it is a friendship among the people and revolutionaries who are marching forward shoulder to shoulder and encouraging each other for a common ideal. it is evergreen. come what may in the world, our two peoples, parties and countries will forever unite together, fight together and triumph together."

comrade abdyl kellezi went on, "the albanian people rejoice heartily over the great victories the great chinese people have won internally and externally. these victories are the results of the consistent implementation of the correct marxist-leninist policies by the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung and the chinese government. today, the people's republic of china enjoys the highest international prestige and exerts strong influence on the development of the contemporary world. this fact has been clearly manifested once again in the

historic victory of the complete restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations organization at its current session. the resolute struggle waged by the people's republic of china on the international arena and in the united nations has played an outstanding role in correctly solving contemporary affairs, and given powerful encouragement to the people struggling for lofty national sovereignty. they regard the great people's china as the defender and supporter of their own causes."

comrade fang yi said, "the trade talks between our two countries this time, just as before, have proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal mutual assistance and cooperation and extreme cordiality and friendship from beginning to end. this embodies vividly once again the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and albania. based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, sino-albanian friendship has been fostered personally by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and is long-tested in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries."

comrade fang yi said, "china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers. but the hearts of our two peoples are closely linked by common ideals and aims of struggle. the relations of economic and technical cooperation and trade between china and albania are an integral part of the relations of fraternal friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between our two countries. this is the mutual assistance and cooperation between genuine friends and comrades, and the model of new type international relations between genuine socialist countries. our trade is in fact a form of economic cooperation. through economic and technical cooperation and trade, our two countries not only help supply each other's needs, but also exchange wisdom and experience in production and construction between our two peoples. we assist each other, learn from each other, and help each other forward."

he said, "the albanian comrades highly appraise the little amount of work we have done. this encourages us and urges us forward. china is now comparatively poor and limited in her material strength, which is incommensurate with our bounden internationalist duty. the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao and the central committee of the party are determined to wage a more arduous struggle to make their country stronger and more prosperous in greater speed so as to live up to the hopes of the albanian comrades-in-arms and the world revolutionary people.

comrade fang yi said, "albania has always given precious support and assistance to china in international struggles. you have made outstanding contributions to the restoration of the lawful rights of our country in the united nations. the albanian party, government and people have lavished every care on the chinese comrades working in albania and given them many-sided help. we take this opportunity to express once again our heartfelt thanks."

CAMBODIA

31st Message to Khmer Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk (Part Two)

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here today his 31st message to the khmer nation (part two) which reads in full as follows:

dear compatriots,

this second part of my 31st message is addressed particularly to the military men serving in the army of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, lackeys of u.s. imperialism. nevertheless, owing to the tragic problem caused by the new invasion of our country by 50,000 saigon troops, i request all other citizens living under the yoke of the fascist phnompenh "republic" also to think over what i am going to say to the military men.

military men of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh army exclamation

this week, i should have talked to you on the purely military aspect of your problem in order to come to the conclusion that the war waged by your employers against the current will inevitablely be lost.

but a new and unexpected event has upset my plan and, today, i should talk to you mainly about the invasion of our territory since last november 22 by 50,000 saigon troops, mercenaries like you, of u.s. imperialism and in the pay of the u.s. government; besides, this new massive invasion by the south vietnamese mercenaries has completely confirmed what i intended to make you understand, that is, your army is considered by u.s. imperialism as an army completely vanquished by the people's forces and in order to save the traitorous phnompenh "republic", it is necessary to turn to the saigon super-bandits.

the monstrous invasion of our country by these saigon super-bandits is aimed at saving temporarily, as in may last year, the anti-national regime of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh from its death. but you should notice that even the reactionary press and the reactionary youth of phnompenh, however devoted body and soul to lon nol and richard nixon, have declared themselves profoundly mortified and humiliated by the invasion of the "dear" south vietnamese allies.

the lonnolite newspaper "nokor thom", according to the british agency reuter (cable of november 22, 1971), writes in these words: "we would be happy (sic) to give our borders (sic) to u.s. troops for military bases, but we do not want to be south vietnamese lackeys. if the u.s. won't agree, we had better die ourselves. don't call for the south vietnamese to kill us."

as for the fascist lonnolite youth, reuter (in its cable of november 25) writes that they "today called on the united states to prevent south vietnamese operations in cambodia. in an open letter to the u.s. ambassador here

(in phnompenh), mr. emory c. swank, the cambodian (i.e. lonnolite) youth organisation said: 'we demand the american army in south vietnam prevent the south vietnamese army coming freely into cambodia, crossing our frontiers to massacre the population....' the letter accused south vietnamese troops operating across the border in... cambodian province... of rape and atrocities.... the khmer-language press here also stepped up its campaign against (lonnolite) cambodia's official allies as the latest south vietnamese operations continued in eastern cambodia."

the newspaper of the fascist super-traitor sim var also begins to vent its rancour -- a.f.p. november 25, 1971: "we are happy, writes 'khmer ekareach', to receive our friends but the south vietnamese troops have left... such sad memories, committed so many dissolute crimes against our guiltless fellow citizens that we fear for the worst once again."

let us analyse the three texts of the "lonnolites" and we can come to the following conclusion:

-- first, they admit that their "republic" is completely a slave of the u.s.a. the lonnolite youth in their letter to the u.s. "ambassador" admit implicitly that the u.s.a. has the power of sending at any time and at its own will the saigon military-gangsters to cambodia to slaughter the khmer people and violate our women and girls. "nokor thom" -- "big country", a lamentable name -- does not hesitate to proclaim that its so-called "independent" and "neutral" "republic" would hand over with "pleasure" -- the height of abjectness -- its frontiers (sic) and its territory to the u.s.a. so that the latter may set up military bases (sic) as it pleases. however, the newspaper asks the khmer "republicans" not to be sub-lackeys (lackeys of the south vietnamese, it says) but to be lackeys only exclamation

"khmer ekareach" -- "independent khmers" exclamation -- admits that the saigon soldiers sent by u.s. imperialism to cambodia have committed dissolute crimes against guiltless khmer citizens, but in fear of being deprived of the dollars of washington, is so despicable as to write that the "khmer republicans" are nevertheless happy (sic) over the invasion exclamation

-- second, their complaints towards their u.s. masters about the saigon super-bandits are not in the least a manifestation of patriotism or national dignity, because on the contrary they insist on being colonized and enslaved directly by the u.s.a. instead of being colonized and enslaved by the intermediary "south vietnamese republic" exclamation if these lonnolites really have pity for the motherland and her people, they would dare to attack the root of evil; this root of evil from which our kampuchea and her people have suffered so much is the gang of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh. this gang is the author and the sole cause of evil with the "E" capitalized, in selling out the country to u.s. imperialism.

-- third, they pretend ignorance of the fact that if the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh had not explicitly and persistently asked once and again for the current invasion by the saigon troops and for the u.s. bombing, neither u.s. imperialism nor the government

of the saigon general nguyen van thieu could carry out the present new escalation of their war of genocide against the guiltless khmer people.

i draw the attention of all to the following evidence provided by the big western and u.s. news agencies:

-- d.p.a. saigon, november 19, 1971: "a group of cambodian generals is due to arrive in saigon today to work out military operations that may decide the fate of cambodia and its capital, phnompenh."

-- u.p.i. november 19, 1971: "the south vietnamese government has agreed to send...troops into cambodia. but they will not operate on the outskirts of phnompenh."

-- a.f.p. november 19, 1971: "observers said the extent of the operation demonstrated how critical the cambodian authorities regarded the situation."

-- a.p. saigon, november 20, 1971, by holger jensen: "the cambodian command feels a south vietnamese offensive... would relieve pressure on phnompenh and divert communist-led forces battling 20,000 cambodian troops on the northeastern front. 'it would certainly help us', said lt. col. am rong, in phnompenh".

-- u.p.i. november 20, 1971 by alan dawson: "a cambodian military delegation received general promises of south vietnamese aid.... the delegation headed by brig. gen. sak sutsakhan flew back to phnompenh friday after secret discussions with the saigon high command."

-- reuter, november 21, 1971: "south vietnamese and cambodian military chiefs are reported to be discussing new military operations involving troops from south vietnam.... main topic of military talks in phnompenh is likely to be large-scale moves by south vietnamese troops (into) cambodia."

-- u.p.i. november 22, 1971 by kate webb: "brig. gen. sosthene fernandez... said he had met with the commander of svn's fourth military region, gen. ngo quang truong, saturday, to discuss the military situation. 'truong said he was ready to offer assistance', fernandez said."

-- reuter, november 22, 1971, tay ninh: "south vietnamese and cambodian officers bend over the maps of the general staff all day long".

-- a.p. november 23, 1971 by holger jensen: "a cambodian liaison team is stationed at tay ninh...to assist in operational planning".

as all my compatriots can see, the big press agencies (german, french, british and american) unanimously point out that the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang as early as november 19, 1971 sent several high-ranking officers and generals of phnompenh to saigon and tay ninh to beg for the invasion of cambodia by saigon troops and to study carefully with the invaders-- murderers of our guiltless people-- the plan of this invasion, but avoiding the appearance of these murderers before the phnompenh inhabitants.

thus, it is our "common people" of (svay rieng, prey veng, kompong cham, kampot and other provinces) who have suffered and will suffer the martyrdom and to die under the blows of the super-bandits who came from saigon at the specific invitation of your so-called "heroes and saviours" -- lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh.

the boundless sufferings of our people are most tragically aggravated by the most wanton and cruel bombing and strafing of the u.s. air force. the big western and american press agencies have reported: even the houses of the phnompenh inhabitants shake and the windows sometimes break because of the bombing and strafing the intensity of which is unknown in the world, not even during the second world war, as honest american personages like senator edward kennedy have said. these bombing and strafing on the most populous regions of cambodia, including towns and districts very close to phnompenh, are now being made at the very request of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh. the principal victims of these abominable crimes of u.s. imperialism are not the people's forces. you, "lonnolite" soldiers, know it very well. and even the phnompenh inhabitants know that the people's liberation forces every day give proof of their intact vitality: repeated rocket bombardments of pochentong and repeated attacks around phnompenh. you soldiers know this very well. the british news agency reuter recently again admitted this fact (november 21, 1971 dispatch) by writing: "by day (lon nol's) men watch u.s. aircraft bomb and strafe communist positions. by night the boot is on the other foot as the communists retaliate with mortar and rocket fire."

and the big press agencies tell the compassionate world that the victims of the u.s. air intervention requested every day by the diabolical lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh are the poor peasant civilians: women and children of our villages once so peaceful and happy.

let your heart be not unfeeling to the following evidence concerning the destruction of tuol leap and the death of its inhabitants due to the u.s. air force, protector of the security of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang in their den in phnompenh:

-- reuter, november 21, 1971 by john parcell: "eyewitnesses said the entire village had been obliterated by heavy bombing which had been audible... from phnompenh over the past week."

-- a.f.p. kandal, november 21 by j.j. cazaux: "tuol leap..., the absurd war has driven the inhabitants out of it, but not all. the oldest one among them chose to remain, despite... the bombs. crouching in his hut, a dead dog near him, he knows no more what fear is. all around him, in the ruins and the smouldering ashes of straw mattresses, are small bodies riddled with bullets or shrapnels, bodies of naked women ripped up by grape-shot, and several men killed in flight. the little old man, the only inhabitant of the war-ravaged village, does not know who are the 'viet'... (and) he does not understand that the war he heard people talking about could have suddenly struck at a place hardly 17 kilometres from phnompenh."

as you can see, it is this old man, these poor children and guiltless women, all of them happy and joyful at the time when samdech euv was among you, whom the satanic lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh call "viet" and want to kill so that their gang may live in richness, "power", tranquillity and happiness in phnompenh, and so that their big supporters and their own families could go and live a grand and merry life in cities of "amusement": paris, london, hongkong, tokyo, bangkok, djakarta, singapore, manila, seoul, new york, hollywood, etc.

it is not the poor peasants of our villages (tuol leap being only one example among a thousand) alone that lon nol and his gang have killed like dogs, but also your own companions -- soldiers, and your own turn will come.

the big western and american press agencies have told the world that last year the air force of the saigon super-bandits had dropped bombs on certain units of your army occupying kompong cham university and had poured napalms on certain other units of your army occupying the kompong thom middle school, deliberately making many of your companions die from dreadful burns. very recently again, saigon helicopters have machine-gunned and murdered in cold blood many of your companions on highway 6 near baray-taing kauk, while other saigon helicopters -- so-called "flying ambulances" -- refused to land in rumluong to take your wounded, leaving them "to rot under the sun and rain" by the hundreds (according to press reports, more than 400 in rumluong alone).

today, the saigon troops are even colonizing our third city kompong cham and do not respect even sacred sites. for example, they mounted their artillery in a still intact pagoda in krek on november 27, 1971, as the american press agency a.p. (j.j. wolkerstofer) reveals to the world: "south vietnamese artillery has been installed next to a still intact pagoda."

military men serving in the army of the most accursed lonnolite "republic" exclamation

you can put an end to so much misfortune, humiliation and disasters from which our motherland and people suffer because of the devilish madness of a group of traitors, in truth, of the two satanic men: lon nol and sirik matak.

as early as july 10 this year, the "far eastern economic review", which is pro-imperialist and friendly to the "republic" of the traitors, clearly perceived this folly. it writes: "too many problems lie ahead and too many ambitious people, politicians and military men are ready to exploit the nation's ills for their own advantage.... a senior diplomat (in phnompenh) said: 'if sirik matak had not been so avaricious for power he might not today have to bear the responsibility for the destruction of his country. i have never seen a country plunge so thoughtlessly into a war it could not help but lose."

this conforms to the tragic reality. your most accursed "republic" is led by gangsters not only avaricious for power and dollars (400 million per year given by u.s. imperialism) but above all mad. for if these super-traitors were "normal" beings, they would not have plunged, as they did obdurately, cambodia and her people into this misfortune without equivalent in the world and into this war lost in advance by them. if they were

normal beings, they would already have resigned and faded away from the political scene. in some other countries, one resigns for an offence a thousand times less serious exclamation

i tell you again: you are led by extremely dangerous lunatics. even lon non, brother of the lunatic lon nol, is himself an arch-lunatic. in face of the death of "his" people in tuol leap, he still contrived to say to the pretty kate webb of u.p.i. (dispatch of november 21, 1971): "the town is destroyed. you have to destroy sometimes, it is unavoidable."

military men,

if you still have a heart of a patriotic khmer and a son of the people, you have the urgent duty to put an end to the most accursed regime of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh.

the means to realize this is in your hands.

the most radical way is to eliminate the handful of traitorous ringleaders, that is lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, like harmful beasts.

but if these traitorous ringleaders are too powerfully protected by their u.s. masters, then you can bring about the collapse of the phnompenh regime and consequently help our beloved motherland and her people immediately to recover peace, independence, territorial integrity, national unity, neutrality and national reconciliation by refusing en masse to continue this unjustifiable war and by rising together to demand peace and the return of samdech penn nouth to phnompenh to realize this peace in general concord (with the exception of the principal traitors who must get out of cambodia and spend their "retirement" in the country of their masters or their masters' allies).

the most courageous and patriotic among you will save the motherland quickly and surely by carrying out an armed revolution and eliminating all the "voreakchons" -- persons who are abettors of war in the service of u.s. imperialism. they can also hasten the solution of the national "problem" by joining en masse the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces and the national united front of cambodia.

but if you continue this lost-in-advance war, then you must understand that the national united front of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces (which are so heroic), that is our people themselves, will finally wipe all the traitors and their masters off the national soil so that kampuchea may live eternally and restore her peace, independence and territorial integrity exclamation

norodom sihanouk

peking, november 6, 1971

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Economic Mission Leaves Peking for Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1971)

the chilean economic mission led by ernesto torrealba morales, chilean vice-foreign minister in cnarge of foreign trade, left here by air today on a visit to shanghai before leaving for home.

the mission was seen off at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of other departments concerned chen ten-ho, peng chin-po, chang chi-chuan and chang hsing-chiao.

also present at the airport were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a., and diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy in peking.

vice-minister ernesto torrealba morales gave a banquet on the occasion of the mission's visit to china prior to its departure from peking. attending were minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, chen chieh, chen mu-hua and others.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1971)

veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china, gave a reception here today marking the independence day of the republic of finland.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; and leading members of other departments concerned chiao shan-min, chiao pei-hsin, wang lei, chang wen-chin, kan mai, hsi tao-chung and wang wen-lin.

ambassador veli helenius and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei proposed toasts at the reception to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and finland.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

CHINA AND INDO-PAKISTAN WAR

Jen-min Jih-pao Denounces Indian Government for Its Flagrant Aggression against Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1971)

"the people's daily" carries an article of its commentator today entitled "most preposterous logic, flagrant aggression". it strongly denounces the indian government for its flagrant aggression against pakistan. the full text of the article reads:

backed and abetted by social-imperialism, the indian government has in the last few days brazenly expanded its armed aggression against pakistan, thus seriously jeopardizing peace on the indo-pakistan sub-continent and aggravating rapidly the tense situation in this area. the chinese people denounce the indian government strongly for its flagrant aggression against pakistan.

the armed aggression against pakistan is the inevitable outcome of the expansionist policy the indian reactionaries have been stubbornly pursuing. early in last march, the indian government supported the secessionists in pakistan by every means and grossly interfered in pakistan's internal affairs. later it cooked up a so-called "provisional government of bangla desh" which is actually installed on indian territory and dispatched so-called "freedom fighters" into east pakistan to perpetrate armed harassment and subversion. now, it tries to inject the so-called "bangla desh" puppet regime into pakistan through open, direct invasion by indian troops, so as to achieve its long-planned aim to annex east pakistan. the fact is quite clear: the indian government is the naked aggressor. the struggle between the government and people of pakistan and the indian reactionaries is one between counter-interference and interference, counter-subversion and subversion, and counter-aggression and aggression.

in order to launch and expand the aggression against pakistan, indian prime minister indira gandhi, defence minister j. ram and their ilk have created various most absurd pretexts, arrogant to the extreme.

they said: pakistan is in the "next door" to india and the "solution" of pakistan's internal affairs must be done according to india's formula. if pakistan does not accept india's dictate, india will send troops to occupy pakistan territory. this is the typical expression of "big-indiaism". every country in the world has its neighbours as well as its own internal affairs. if this logic of the indian expansionists can be maintained, then does it not mean that every country may create pretexts at will to interfere in the internal affairs of its neighbours and may send troops to invade them? in that case, what independence and sovereignty is there, what normal relations between states is there?

they also said: india "will consider the question of troop withdrawal" after the "return" of east pakistan's "refugees". in other words, if india fails in its political subversion in pakistan, then it has the right

to resort to military threat against pakistan and even to occupy pakistan territory by force. everybody knows that the so-called "refugee question" is precisely the product of flagrant interference in pakistan's internal affairs by the indian government. now, the indian government has the impudence to carry out unbridled armed invasion of pakistan on the pretext of the "refugee question". we are not unfamiliar with such practice of the indian government. didn't the indian reactionaries also create the "tibetan refugee question" more than ten years ago? when the rebellion of serfowners they engineered in the tibet region of china had failed then, they abducted tens of thousands of tibetan inhabitants of china to india and made use of this incident to carry out frantic anti-china activities. it is the customary practice of the indian reactionaries to poison the relations between nationalities in neighbouring countries and create incidents to be used as pretexts for intervention, subversion and aggression against these countries.

they also openly clamoured that "the very presence" of pakistan troops in east pakistan is a "threat" to india's security and that only the "withdrawal" of pakistan troops could "be a gesture for peace". this is gross bullying indeed exclamation in the eyes of the indian expansionists, east pakistan is no longer the territory of pakistan, but has become the territory of india, therefore, indian troops may march into it at will, while the pakistan troops must be withdrawn from it. to put it bluntly, the so-called striving "for peace" of the indian expansionists means that pakistan has to allow india to conduct subversion and aggression against it and to hand over half of its territory to india on a platter. it reminds people of the fact that japanese imperialism had used such method to invade and bully china in the thirties. in 1931, the japanese militarists flagrantly created the mukden incident, drove the chinese troops south of the great wall and rigged up a "manchukuo" in northeast china. in 1935, the japanese aggressors, while engineering the so-called "autonomy in north china" and rigging up a puppet administration in east hopei, openly demanded that chinese troops withdraw from their own territory hopei province so as to attain their goal of further occupying north china. the gangster's logic of the indian expansionists today is merely the usual tactic of all aggressors. the "bangla desh" of today is simply a reproduction of the "manchukuo" of the past.

the indian reactionaries are rampant to this degree because they have the support of social-imperialism in the political, economic and military fields. social-imperialism signed a treaty with india a few months ago which is in essence a treaty of military alliance. after india launched her armed aggression against pakistan, social-imperialism has sided with the indian aggressors more openly and tried to make pakistan give in to india. it has emboldened the indian government and increased its arrogance by shipping large quantities of arms to india. the purpose of social-imperialism's active meddling is to strengthen its control over india by seizing this opportunity and to expand its sphere of influnce in the indo-pakistan sub-continent. this is the major reason why tension has sharpened in this part of the world.

the chinese government and people are closely following the developments of the situation in the sub-continent. we always maintain that the internal affairs of each country should be settled by the people of the country themselves; dispute between countries should be settled through consultations by the countries concerned. we are firmly opposed to interference with the internal affairs of other countries, to launching armed aggressions and occupying the territory of other countries under any pretext. the peoples of china and pakistan have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism and expansionism. the struggle of the pakistan government and people against indian aggression is a just one. the chinese people resolutely support the pakistan government and people in their struggle to defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity and to counter foreign aggression. if the indian expansionists are bent on acting arbitrarily, they are bound to be burnt by the fire they have kindled and suffered ignominious defeat.

Huang Hua Strongly Denounces Indian Aggression on Pakistan in UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 4, 1971)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china on the u.n. security council, spoke at the council's urgent meeting this evening, strongly denouncing the indian government's armed aggression on pakistan and gross interference in pakistan's internal affairs, and reaffirming the resolute support of the chinese government and people for pakistan's just struggle against india's military aggression and political subversion.

huang hua said, "of late, the indian government has openly sent troops to invade east pakistan and provoked large-scale armed conflicts, thus aggravating tension in the india-pakistan subcontinent and asia. the chinese government and people express serious concern over this and is closely following the development of the situation.

"1. the question of east pakistan is purely the internal affair of pakistan, in which no one has any right to interfere. it is impermissible for the indian government to commit armed aggression against pakistan by using the question of east pakistan as a pretext.

"2. the indian government asserts that it has sent troops to east pakistan for the purpose of 'self-defence'. this is a sheer gangster logic. the facts show that it is india which has committed aggression against pakistan, and not pakistan which has 'menaced' the security of india. according to the logic of the indian government, anyone can use the pretext of 'self-defence' for invading other countries. in that case, what guarantee is there for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of various countries?

"3. the indian government asserts that the purpose for its sending troops to invade east pakistan is to help the refugees of east pakistan to return to their homeland. this is utterly untenable. at present, there are in india large numbers of so-called 'refugees' from tibet, china; the indian government is also grooming dalai lama, the chieftain of the tibetan counter-revolutionary rebellion. according to the indian government's assertion, are you going to use this also as a basis for aggression against china?

"4. the pakistan government has proposed that the armed forces of the two sides withdraw from the border respectively and disengage and that the question of the refugees of east pakistan be settled through negotiations between the two governments. this is entirely reasonable. however, the indian government has unwarrantedly rejected it. this shows that the indian government has no intention at all to settle the question of the refugees of east pakistan, but wants to capitalize on this question as a pretext for further subversion and aggression against pakistan."

he pointed out, "the chinese delegation maintains that according to the united nations charter, the security council should strongly condemn the aggressive acts of the indian government and demand that the indian government immediately and unconditionally withdraw all the indian armed forces from pakistan."

he said, "finally, on behalf of the chinese government, i wish to state that the chinese government and people firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle against indian aggression. here i would like to point out to the security council, the united nations and the people of the world that the indian government's current acts of aggression have been perpetrated with the support of social-imperialism. this is borne out by an abundance of facts. i reserve the right to speak further on this matter."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1971)

a chinese scientific and technical delegation left peking for pyongyang by train today to attend the 12th session of the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation. the delegation is led by sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, the ministry of fuel and chemical industries and other departments concerned including chung yu-yi, wang hsing and tsao ke-chiang.

present at the station were kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, yu song jin, counsellor, and jon dong su, economic counsellor, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

General Union of Palestinian Women Congratulates China on Restoration of Its Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Cairo, Dec. 5, 1971)

the general union of palestinian women gave a tea party here yesterday afternoon to extend greetings on the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations.

speaking at the party, president of the union samira abu gezala said: "we are gathered today to extend our heartfelt greetings and congratulations to the leadership, government and people of the people's republic of china on the restoration of its lawful seat in the united nations. we consider this as a great victory gained by the chinese people through their revolutionary struggles and as a severe blow to the imperialist policy of the united states."

she expressed thanks to the chinese government and people for their constant support to the palestinian people's just struggle against israeli zionism and for national liberation. she said that the palestinian people including the palestinian women are determined to persist in their struggle till victory is won. "in spite of the many difficulties we are facing, we are full of confidence that final victory will be ours because our cause is a just one which enjoys support of our people and the revolutionary forces throughout the world," she added.

li yu-feng, wife of chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min, attended the party. she expressed thanks to the palestinian and the world people for their support to the chinese people.

present also were representatives of palestinian and egyptian women as well as women representatives from embassies of friendly countries in cairo.

the party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Strongly Condemns Soviet Connivance at, Support for, Shielding of Indian Armed Aggression on Pakistan in UN Security Council Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 5, 1971)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china on the united nations security council, reiterated at the continued urgent meeting of the security council this evening to discuss the question of the tension in the indo-pakistan subcontinent caused by india's armed aggression against pakistan, the solemn stand of the chinese government on this question and took the floor several times to give stern rebuffs to the draft resolution put forward by the soviet representative in support of india's aggression and his pack of fallacies aimed at shielding this aggression.

huang hua's speeches exposed the soviet government being the supporter, encourager and protector of india's aggression against pakistan, which, in so doing, has the aim of gaining control over the indo-pakistan subcontinent and the indian ocean and enlarging its sphere of influence in its contention with the other superpower for hegemony.

speaking on the "proposal" put forward by the soviet representative for inviting a representative of the so-called "bangla desh" to the meeting, huang hua said, "the chinese delegation considers that the question of the so-called "bangla desh mission" raised by the soviet delegation is a question of substance and not a procedural matter. the soviet and indian representatives are singing in a duet, openly trumpeting for the dismemberment of pakistan in a sinister attempt to impose the so-called "bangla desh" they have created upon the united nations. this act of subverting and dismembering a sovereign country runs entirely counter to the u.n. charter and is definitely not permissible."

huang hua pointed out: "in order to dismember pakistan and realize their scheme of so-called independence of east pakistan, the soviet representative came out with the argument based on population statistics at yesterday's meeting. this reminds one of the fact that in order to split china and engineer the so-called taiwan independence, the representative of another superpower put forward at the meeting of the present session a similar argument that china's taiwan province has over ten million population. this is indeed a coincidene exclamation this is a true 'duet'."

huang hua said: "we would like to ask the distinguished representative of the soviet union: in 1962, the soviet government engineered a counter-revolutionary rebellion in china's sinkiang province, carrying out subversion and splittist activities against china. the several tens of thousands of chinese civilians who were forcibly taken away by you under coercion still remain in your hands, and you have used some of them for anti-china scheming activities. according to mr. malik's logic with regard to the pakistan refugees, are you going to take

it also as a pretext for launching armed aggression against china? are you also going to invite those people to the united nations to justify your subversion and aggression? wang ming, a scum of the chinese nation and renegade to the communist party of china, has all along been reared by you as a treasure and a tool for subversion against china. are you also going to invite him to the united nations? at present, outside your country, there exist quite a few people who are opposing the soviet government and engineering a so-called independence movement. according to your principles, are you also going to agree to invite them to the united nations? we hope to get a reply from the soviet representative."

huang hua made an explanation of the vote he had taken against the soviet draft resolution. he said, "the soviet draft resolution constitutes a direct interference in the internal affairs of a member state. the present armed aggression by the indian government against pakistan is carried out under the connivance, support and shielding of the soviet union. countless facts have proved this.

"over a long period, the soviet government has energetically supported india's expansion and has provided the indian expansionists with large quantities of arms and other war materiel. it has encouraged india in its scheming activities to subvert and dismember pakistan and has at the same time openly exerted all kinds of pressure on the pakistan government. last august, the soviet union and india concluded a so-called treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation which is in fact a treaty of military alliance. with the encouragement of this treaty the indian government has become even more unbridled in carrying out expansion and aggression. not long ago, the indian prime minister visited moscow and held talks with the moscow leaders. it is by no means accidental that since then the indian government has flagrantly sent troops to invade pakistan."

huang hua said, "the soviet representative mr. malik's performance at yesterday's meeting has made it even clearer that the soviet government is the supporter, encourager and protector of the indian aggression against pakistan. reversing right and wrong and confounding black and white, the soviet representative calls india which carries out armed aggression as the victim and instead blames pakistan which is subjected to aggression for the current armed conflict. the indian representative undisguisedly declared that the indian government has taken the dismemberment of pakistan and the disruption of the unity of pakistan as its state policy, and openly slandered the representative of pakistan as representing only west pakistan. the soviet representative has also done his utmost to defend the indian aggressive acts of subverting the pakistan government and disrupting the national unity of pakistan. in the draft resolution he put forward yesterday, the soviet representative went to the length of attacking pakistan for causing the deterioration of the situation, and to assert that only after the so-called political resolution of the question of east pakistan could the acts of hostility cease. in other words, so long as the pakistan government refuses to agree to the 'independence' of east pakistan, the indian government has the right to continue its subversion and aggression against pakistan. this echoes the open clamour of the indian leaders that the indian troops and armed personnel must not be withdrawn

from east pakistan and their demand that pakistan troops withdraw from their own territory east pakistan and that a so-called "bangla desh" be established. this is a naked revelation of the role played by soviet social-imperialism in india's armed aggression against pakistan.

"to put it bluntly, in supporting india to provoke an armed conflict with pakistan, the purpose of the soviet government is to take advantage of india's inevitable dependence on the soviet union in the war to control the indo-pakistan subcontinent and the indian ocean and expand its sphere of influence so as to contend with another superpower for world hegemony. this is exactly the same tactics it has used on the middle east question."

he further pointed out, "the soviet social-imperialists are carrying out aggression, interference, subversion and expansion everywhere. everyone will recall the soviet military aggression and armed occupation of czechoslovakia in 1968. everyone will equally recall that the soviet government plotted to subvert the legal government of an african country this year, grossly interfering in the internal affairs of that country. there are too many similar instances to be enumerated. the present acts of the soviet government in the indo-pakistan subcontinent are exactly the extension and continuation of that policy. . no matter how hard the soviet representative may justify himself, he cannot write off the facts. the present soviet government is out-and-out social-imperialism. no matter how mr. malik dislikes it, the label is on and cannot be taken off."

huang hua said, "betraying the fundamental interests of the indian people and serving the wild designs of the soviet government for controlling the subcontinent and the indian ocean, the indian government will only eat the bitter fruits of its own making. soviet social-imperialism which supports and connives at indian aggression and expansion will come to no good end either."

huang hua also rebuffed the virulent invectives hurled at china's revolutionary foreign policy by the soviet representative malik. huang hua said, "my statements have hit mr. malik's tender spot. that is why he made such a very preposterous and slanderous speech. but the revolutionary foreign policy of great china can be in no way distorted by a petty mr. malik. mr. malik mentioned the outstanding contribution made by the soviet people in the october revolution and the second world war. the chinese government and the chinese people hold in high esteem the great contribution made by the great soviet people in the october revolution and the second world war. but the blood of both the martyrs in the october revolution and the soviet martyrs in the second world war cannot wash out the crimes committed by the soviet renegades. the glory of the soviet people in history does not add the slightest splendour to the faces of the renegades. this we can clearly see only by drawing a comparison between the revolutionary foreign policy of the soviet union in the past and the social-imperialist policy being pursued by the soviet government today.

"mr. malik made reference to the czechoslovak incident. he even 'regretted' that china did not take part in that act of aggression by social-imperialism. this is day-dreaming. the chinese people, the chinese

government and the communist party of china have long sternly condemned the aggressive act of the soviet government against the czechoslovak people. you were not rendering 'aid' to a socialist country. like gangsters you stealthily moved troops into czechoslovakia in deep night, landed airforce and paratroopers at the prague airport and controlled the city. you abducted some of the then czechoslovak leaders to moscow and forced them to accept your humiliating conditions in betrayal of the czechoslovak people. this fully demonstrates the essence of 'lending a friendly hand' so claimed by you social-imperialism.

"the soviet representative had better read over the tass statement today. the soviet government has fixed its security borders on the indo-pakistan subcontinent and the indian ocean. you say that the incident of indo-pakistan subcontinent directly involves the interests of security of the soviet union. this theory of yours is completely identical with the 'security borders' or security interests which the israeli government tries to impose on the arab countries."

huang hua said, "on the middle east question, you submitted a proposal for cease-fire and troop withdrawal to the u.n. after the outbreak of the israeli aggressive war in 1967. why do you refuse to apply the same principle to the indo-pakistan subcontinent today? this has totally exposed your ambition for aggression and expansion in the indo-pakistan subcontinent. you intend to use delaying tactics to coordinate with the military action of the indian aggression against pakistan in a vain attempt to change the military situation of pakistan in a short period. as certain indian leaders said, they considered that the indian military action against pakistan could be completed in a short period. immediately after the opening of the meeting, you put forward a demand to invite a so-called "representative of bangla desh" to the meeting of the security council, and repeatedly used it to prevent the progress of the meeting. and then you out forth the sinister draft resolution. in one word, in close coordination with the indian expansionists, you have tried every possible means to realize your ambition to dismemoer pakistan and control the indo-pakistan subcontinent. otherwise, why did you successively veto two draft resolutions which include provisions for cease-fire and withdrawal of forces?"

Chinese Representative on UN Security Council Meeting Submits Draft Resolution on India's Aggression on Pakistan

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 5, 1971)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china on the united nations security council, submitted a draft resolution concerning the tension on indo-pakistan subcontinent and condemning the indian government's armed aggression on pakistan when the security council continued with its urgent meeting today. the full text of the draft resolution reads:

the security council,

having heard the statements of the representatives of pakistan and india,

noting in particular that india has launched large-scale attacks on pakistan, thus gravely undermining the peace in the indo-pakistan subcontinent,

strongly condemning the indian government's acts of creating a so-called "bangla desh" and of subverting, dismembering and committing aggression against pakistan,

calls upon the government of india to withdraw its armed forces and armed personnel sent by it from pakistan territory immediately and unconditionally and calls upon the government of pakistan to withdraw the armed forces which it has sent into indian territory for counter-attack,

calls upon india and pakistan to cease hostilities and to withdraw respectively from the international border between india and pakistan and to disengage from each other so as to create conditions for a peaceful settlement of the disputes between india and pakistan,

calls upon all states to support the pakistan people in their just struggle to resist indian aggression,

requests the secretary-general to submit as early as possible a report to the security council on the implementation of this resolution.

CHINA AND USSR

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Refutes Tass Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries an article by its commentator today entitled "refute the tass statement". the article reads:

the soviet news agency tass issued a statement on december 5, 1971. on the indo-pakistan situation, the statement stands truth on its head, confuses right and wrong, flagrantly interferes in the internal affairs of pakistan and instigates with utmost effort the indian government to enlarge its armed aggression against pakistan. at a time when tension mounts sharply in the indo-pakistan sub-continent, the tass statement which smacks of gunpowder warrants serious attention.

tass said at the beginning of the statement that "the pakistan government's actions" in east pakistan were "the main cause of the tension" between india and pakistan. this is stuff and nonsense. the east pakistan question is entirely an internal affair of pakistan. how can the internal affair of one country become the main cause of tension between states? tass has glossed over the fundamental fact, that is, the indian government's interference in, subversion of and aggression against pakistan. indian troops have since the latter half of last month launched large-scale armed attacks on pakistan and occupied its territory. why did tass pretend not to see this? the indian prime minister openly clamoured for the withdrawal of pakistan troops from their own territory, east pakistan. the indian minister of defence flagrantly cried that the indian troops which have crossed the border and invaded pakistan may "go across as far as necessary". why did tass pretend not to hear this? facts show quite clearly that "the main cause of the tension" is no other than the support and encouragement given by soviet revisionist social-imperialism to the indian reactionaries in their aggression on and expansion into pakistan.

pakistan is an independent and sovereign state. no country is entitled to interfere in its internal affairs. nevertheless, the tass statement, in the tone of an overlord, told pakistan that it must do this and do that. this is another performance of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in trampling on the norms of international relations at will and grossly interfering in other country's internal affairs. in so doing, it is flagrantly supporting the indian reactionaries to create a puppet "bangla desh". in the thirties, japanese imperialism rigged up a puppet "manchukuo" in northeast china, and, acting in close coordination, the german and italian fascists "recognized" it. now, the so-called "bangla desh" has not yet been thrust into pakistan, yet at the u.n. security council meeting the soviet representative wanted to "invite" the representative of "bangla desh" to the meeting. this shows how eager and impatient it is exclamation

the tass statement advertised the soviet government as "consistently coming out for the preservation of

peace in the hindustan peninsula" and that it "comes out for the speediest ending of the bloodshed". this is hundred per cent hypocrisy. in the same statement, tass declared with ulterior motives that the "soviet union cannot remain indifferent to the developments, considering also the circumstance that they are taking place in direct proximity of the ussr's borders and, therefore, involve the interests of its security". this is really gross absurdity seldom heard in the world exclamation it is crystal clear that you, the superpower, in collusion with the indian expansionists, have been bullying pakistan, how could it be said to the contrary that the security of the soviet union is threatened? you occupied by armed force your neighbour czechoslovakia several years ago by flaunting the banner of so-called defending "security". now, by making special mention about "in direct proximity of the ussr's borders", are you going to take action? this is bare-faced blackmail and intimidation.

while paying lip service to "peace", soviet revisionist social-imperialism is actually doing its utmost to stir up trouble and pour oil on fire by instigating the indian government to proceed unscrupulously along the road of military venture. one of the main aims of the soviet-indian treaty of military alliance concluded last august is to support india in committing aggression and expansion and annexing east pakistan. this has been fully borne out by the development of events.

the tass statement exposes once again the ugly features of the soviet revisionist renegade clique. people can see from this that this superpower is trying, by taking advantage of the aggravation of the indo-pakistan situation, to further control india and expand its sphere of influence in the subcontinent and the indian ocean. but its scheme will never succeed. the pakistan people are waging a just struggle to defend their state sovereignty and territorial integrity. the indian people will eventually see through soviet revisionist social-imperialism as their false friend. all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples demand that india's armed aggression against pakistan be checked. it is sure that soviet revisionism will come to no good end in pushing the policy of social-imperialism in the indo-pakistan situation.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 17, 1971 No. 5036

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE TRAINING

Strengthen Party Building and Train New Cadres with Vigor

- Party committee and revolutionary committee of T'aoyüan hsien help on-the-job committee members in conscientious reading and study to raise continuously the level of their understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and consciousness of line struggle.

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 4, 1971)

(NCNA Dispatch from Changsha, Dec. 3) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to teach cadres a little Marxism-Leninism, and the more they know about it the better," the Party committee and revolutionary committee of T'aoyüan hsien, Hunan province, have helped on-the-job members of the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee in conscientious reading and study to raise continuously their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. Fuller play is thus given to their role.

Among members of the Party committee of T'aoyüan hsien are a number of fine Communist Party members from the basic levels who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Among members of the hsien revolutionary committee are also a number of on-the-job representatives of the masses. These on-the-job committee members, who are not detached from farm work, have a great wealth of practical experience. The hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee regard the assistance given them in the proper study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as an important job for strengthening Party building and training new cadres. This enables on-the-job committee members to raise continuously their consciousness in conscientious reading and study. The hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee have set up necessary study systems for their benefit and conducted regular checkups. The principal leading members of these committees also constantly go deep into the units where they belong for the sake of exchanging

understanding in study and rendering them concrete help. For those on-the-job committee members who know only a few characters and who encounter difficulties in the study of theory, designated persons are assigned as tutors for them.

Secretary Li Kuang-ch'ing of the Party branch of Chuangchiach'iao Brigade of Fengshu Commune is a well-known labor model in agriculture and also a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee and a member of the hsien revolutionary committee. He thought himself old in age and poorly cultured, and busily occupied and press for time, and thus beset with certain difficulties in study. When staying at the brigade at a selected spot, the secretary of the hsien Party committee and the chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee insisted on studying, practicing and summing up experiences with Li Kuang-ch'ing. A special cadre was also assigned to help him in the study of culture and theory and sum up experience and understanding in study. Thanks to everyone's help, Li Kuang-ch'ing closely associated the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with conscientious reading and study. Continuously he raised the level of his understanding of Marxist theory and consciousness of line struggle.

This brigade was a provincial-level advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture, which had made a good showing in revolution and production. But for a time a small number of cadres and the masses developed a mood of self-complacency. Li Kuang-ch'ing joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in the repeated study of the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought on the primacy of practice and on the unity of opposites. Together they continuously criticized the "revolution at its end," "production at its peak" and other idealist and metaphysical viewpoints. Doggedly they applied materialist dialectics as a guide in cultivating scientific plots. Successfully they popularized the "three-ripening system" involving two rice crops and one wheat crop. A set of high-yielding experience for rice was summed up. For the first quarter, early rice output of the whole brigade surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." A new contribution was made to the state. Their experience was energetically popularized by the province and the hsien. This give a spur to the penetrating development of the province-wide mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In helping on-the-job committee members in reading and study, the hsien Party committee and hsien revolutionary committee are also mindful of leading them in developing the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice and taking revolutionary theory as a guide in revolutionary practice.

Secretary Mei Yen-sheng of the Party branch of the Hungch'i Brigade of the Ts'angp'u Commune was elected a member of the hsien Party committee and a member of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee. He did things in earnest and had the courage to think and act. But in the course of work, he did not pay great attention to uniting the great majority. On discovering this problem, an on-the-job member of the hsien Party committee came up to Hungch'i Brigade in time to join Mei Yen-sheng in studying Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and the great call, "Get united and win still greater victories." The history of the two-line struggle in the Party was also studied.

A revolutionary mass criticism session was conducted against Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers.

Through study, Mei Yen-sheng realized deeply the great importance of revolutionary unity in winning a victory in revolution and construction. He made self-criticism and on his own initiative went to unite those comrades who had opposed him. The leading squad of the brigade strengthened revolutionary unity in a common fight against the enemy. A new situation in revolution and production appeared in the whole brigade.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of T'aoyüan hsien pay great attention to helping on-the-job committee members in associating conscientious reading and study with the remolding of world outlook in an effort to enhance consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Demobilized armyman Liu Tse-hua of Shukuang Brigade, Yüanch'iho Commune, a member of the hsien Party committee and of the hsien revolutionary committee's standing committee, was once entrusted by the hsien revolutionary committee with an assignment in running a study class for teachers of middle and primary schools of the whole hsien. In executing the Party's policy toward intellectuals, a fear of being guilty of leaning to the right made him adopt the method of leaning to the "left" rather than to the right. As a result, the work suffered.

An old cadre who worked with Liu Tse-hua made him study together Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. He was made to see his own mistake. Having regard for his own prejudices in the execution of policy, he dug deep to look for ideological causes. He enhanced his consciousness in the remolding of world outlook. Thereafter, he constantly associated the actual state of his thinking with conscientious reading and a vigorous effort in the remolding of the world outlook. Later, in executing the task on the cultural-educational front, he adhered to the Party-character principle and seriously implemented the Party's policy. He completed his task in a relatively satisfactory way.

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RUSTICATED YOUTHS

Strengthen Education in the Party's Line, Help Educated Youths Take Root in the Countryside

by

CCP Committee of Lung Hsien, Shensi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Dec. 5, 1971)

Complying with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that the whole Party should "carry out education in ideology and political line," study classes for line education for educated youths in the countryside have been set up universally in the hsien since the beginning of this year by the hsien Party committee and the commune Party committees, accommodating cadres of the commune and brigade levels.

In the study classes, we guide the broad masses of educated youths to combine serious study with remolding of their world outlook and study of the Party's basic line with revolutionary mass criticism, thereby raising the consciousness of the educated youths and the commune and brigade cadres in the struggle between the two lines and strengthening the determination of the educated youths to take root in the countryside. The commune and brigade cadres are also determined to do a better job of educating the educated youths.

The following are the concrete methods of work we have adopted:

1. Reading conscientiously so as to continuously deepen the understanding of the Party's basic line.

In view of the fact that some educated youths hold the wrong idea that "we must devote ourselves to labor as a commune member should, but need not take heed of the line struggle," the study classes organize them to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's concept that "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." This enables them to understand that the protracted, complex and acute nature of the class struggle is an objective law in the historical phase of the socialist society, that the prolonged existence of class struggle determines the prolonged existence of the line struggle, and that therefore, the question of the line must be brought up every year, every month and every day. The idea that "we need not take heed of the line struggle" which is prevalent among some educated youths shows that the pernicious influence of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i has not yet been totally eradicated.

Educated youth Wang Chin-ni was accountant of Nanp'o brigade, Ts'aochiawan commune. She once thought that in this brigade there was not a single landlord or rich peasant household so that the class struggle and

the struggle between the two lines did not exist in this brigade. Accordingly, she engaged exclusively in production and paid no attention to other things. Actually, there were in this brigade some people who were seriously imbued with capitalist ideas and often encroached upon the interests of the collective economy, and the poor and lower-middle peasants also were continuously struggling against the tendency toward capitalism.

In the study class, Wang Chin-ni learned the Party's basic line and examined her erroneous thinking. She said: "The line struggle reflects the class struggle. The consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle is the most fundamental consciousness. To implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must never for a moment forget the class struggle."

Many of the educated youths also told of the practice of receiving re-education in the past two years and more and gave an account of some of their deeds which showed that they sided with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and their other deeds which reflected that they were influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The comrades who lagged behind examined the causes of their slow progress on the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

After study and discussion, the educated youths said: "The most important thing is to study the Party's basic line. After this study, we shall greatly raise our ideological consciousness, be able to clearly distinguish between the right and the wrong, and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line without hesitation."

2. Carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and striving to remold the world outlook during the practice of struggle.

Charted by Chairman Mao, the Party's basic line "does not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle." To achieve good results in educating the educated youths in the Party's basic line, we must organize them to criticize and repudiate idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and the bourgeoisie, and the theory of the dying out of class struggle as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. In the study classes, we get together with the educated youths to uncover and repudiate the crimes of the class enemies in preventing the educated youths from going to the mountain and rural areas.

There was a counter-revolutionary element in Taliushu brigade, Lingtihsia commune. He feigned concern for the educated youths and disseminated the fallacy that "life is difficult and there are no prospects in the countryside, whereas life is comfortable and there are bright prospects in the city," so as to incite the educated youths to go back to the city and to prevent the educated youths from going to the mountain and rural areas. Grasping this case, we called a hsien-wide criticism meeting attended by more than 500 educated youths, thereby dealing a heavy blow to the class enemies.

Meanwhile, in view of the ideas that exist generally among the educated youths, we guide them to hold special debates on such questions as "Should we 'take root' or 'get a veneer of gold' in the countryside?" "Is remolding of our thinking 'far from completion' or 'near completion'?" and "Should we integrate ourselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants 'for life' or 'for a moment'?" so as to induce them to bring their thinking to light and to fight against self-interest and repudiate revisionism. Through revolutionary mass criticism, the educated youths have criticized and repudiated the ideas of fearing hardship and fatigue and established the spirit of arduous struggle. They have criticized and repudiated the idea that their ideological remolding is "near completion" and established the idea of modestly receiving re-education.

Educated youth Li Ts'ui-ling made very fast progress as a result of being educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. She was selected to be a member of the brigade revolutionary committee. But she once held the erroneous idea that her ideological remolding was "near completion" so that she slackened revolutionization of her thinking. After criticizing and repudiating idealist transcendentalism, she saw clearly that this erroneous idea showed that her mind was imbued with the "theory that knowledge could be acquired at one stroke" as disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company. After that, she imposed stern demands on herself, received re-education more humbly and made strenuous efforts to change her world outlook. She showed marked progress in study, labor and work.

3. Organizing the educated youths to recall past sufferings and compare them with the happy life of today, so as to arouse their hatred for Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, to deepen their warm love for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to raise their consciousness in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Class education is a fundamental subject in the course of line education. In the study classes, while organizing the educated youths to recall past sufferings and compare them with the happy life of today, we lead them to heighten their crude class feelings to the level of consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Educated youth Li Jung-li came of a family in which the father had been a postal and telecommunications worker. Before he was one, he contracted black fever. His illness was very serious but his family could not afford to give him medical treatment. It was at this juncture that Sian was liberated. The kinsmen of the Liberation Army led by the great leader Chairman Mao helped his parents in curing his illness and saving his life. In the study class, he recalled the past sufferings of his family before the liberation and summed up his lamentable lesson that he had not taken root contentedly in the countryside but had taken a tortuous path because he was influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. He said with excitement: "My family and I can see today entirely because we have Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. But, our simple class feelings cannot replace our consciousness of the line struggle. I must take the bright road of integrating

myself with the workers and peasants under Chairman Mao's guidance as long as I live."

4. Educated youths who have made ideological progress quickly are organized to tell about their experience and help other educated youths establish the idea of taking root in the countryside.

Educated youth and Communist Chung Ch'ang-kuo got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants the year around to gather and grow medicinal herbs on high mountains and in dense forests at altitudes of more than 2,300 meters above sea-level, despite hardship and fatigue, for the revolutionary cause. He was selected to be a deputy secretary of the Party branch of the brigade and attended the Shensi provincial congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works among the personnel who had gone to the countryside.

But at the beginning of this year, when he heard that the organization did not recommend him for admission into a medical college, he vacillated ideologically and even held the erroneous idea that "one would not leave the countryside when one had been selected an activist" and "the advanced suffered losses."

Dominated by this idea, he slackened his efforts in study and in labor and did not work so concretely as in the past. In the study class, he compared his deeds with Chairman Mao's teaching that "A Communist should look upon the interests of the revolution as his very life and subordinate his personal interests to those of the revolution," and penetratingly examined his erroneous idea that "the advanced suffered losses" and "one who stood on one hill saw the other hills higher." He came to realize that he vacillated when he came to the question of whether he should stay or leave the countryside chiefly because he had a low consciousness of the line and did not have the firm proletarian world outlook of struggling all his life for the cause of communism, and that he still had to temper himself and raise his standards continuously in the course of the three great revolutionary struggles. After attending the study class, he took on a completely new mental outlook and was determined to fight forever together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to thoroughly change the backwardness of this mountain brigade.

The advanced deeds of Comrade Chung Ch'ang-kuo in changing his thinking were popularized, educating many of the educated youths of this hsien. The educated youths expressed their will to put themselves entirely under the Party's orders and to take root forever in the countryside. They were determined to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants all their lives and to contribute their full share toward building a new socialist countryside.

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A Duty for the Parents

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 5, 1971)

In July this year, educated youth Yeh Chin-wen returned to Shanghai to visit his parents. He brought home all the few suits of clothes which had been worn out during his stay with the Production and Construction Corps and would not wear them again.

Yeh Jui-tung, Little Yeh's father, was an old worker of Shanghai and a Communist. He was very happy at seeing that his son had a tanned face and had become strong physically. But, Little Yeh's bringing home the worn clothes and disposing of them provoked his deep thought. He thought to himself: "The child answered Chairman Mao's great call and embarked on the road of integrating himself with the workers, peasants and soldiers. He was admitted into the Communist Youth League. He also has made much progress in the past few years. But he has brought home all the wornout clothes and will not wear them again. He is unwilling to mend them for further wear. This shows that some filth of the bourgeoisie is still hiding in his mind. Now the child has come back to visit us. How should I receive him and what gift should I give him?" He saw that this involved the class struggle and the question of what ideology, the proletarian or the bourgeois, should be used to educate the younger generation. A revolutionary parent may buy some clothes and other things which the child needs. But if he wants the child to grow up to be a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, he should propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought more to the child and tell him more about the good thinking, good traditions and good work styles of the working class.

Old Yeh decided to make use of this incident and use it to educate his son. Complying with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must strengthen class education for the young people," he and his wife spent much time and carefully mended all these few suits of wornout clothes. A pair of trousers were patched in 44 places.

When Little Yeh was about to return to his company unit, Old Yeh gave him the mended clothes. Little Yeh felt very much embarrassed at seeing the pair of trousers which had been patched. He grumbled: "Which of the comrades of the company has ever put on such a patched pair of trousers? How can I bring them back, put them on and wear them in public?" Old Yeh saw through what his son had in his mind. He brought Little Yeh to the bedside and told him the sufferings of their family in the old society. The father's words made the son know what to do. Before his son left, Old Yeh patted him on his shoulder and said meaningfully: "Chin-wen, in the old society, we the laboring people had not enough to eat and to wear. It was not easy to get a piece of cloth as big as the palm of a hand for use as a patch. Today, the Party and Chairman Mao show concern for us and we lead a happy life. You must not lose the natural color of the working class! Do take with you these clothes and play a better part in the fight!" Little

Yeh was deeply educated by what his father said. Taking the patched clothes with him, he returned happily to the company unit.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Commentary:

While the educated youths are marching forward in big strides, a handful of class enemies try to cause obstruction and carry out sabotage by various means. Taking advantage of the time when some educated youths who have gone to the countryside come back to visit their families, they do their utmost to spread the "theory that it is a loss to go to the countryside" and talk such rubbish as "it is much better to stay idle in the city than to labor in the countryside," in a frenzied attempt to shake the educated youths' firm determination of taking root in the countryside and in border areas. Under these circumstances, family education appears to be of greater importance than ever. When their children return to the city to visit them, how should the parents receive them and what ideology should they use to educate them? This is a question to which every revolutionary parent must pay close attention.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "We must strengthen class education for the young people." When his son returned to the city to visit him, Comrade Yeh Jui-tung, an old worker of Shanghai and a Communist, nipped his son's erroneous idea in the bud and gave him deep-going class education and education in revolutionary traditions. The most precious gift he gave to his son comprised a few suits of patched clothes; the most important thing he told his son was that "he must not lose the natural color of the working class." Thus, his son was further educated by the working class, used the proletarian ideology to defeat the bourgeois ideology and was more content to do agricultural labor. Parents of educated youths must firmly bear in mind their duties. Like Comrade Yeh Jui-tung, they should actively and consciously educate their children in Mao Tse-tung's thought and help them grow up more healthily.

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Pay Attention To Educating Educated Youths Who Have Returned to the Countryside

- letter from a reader-

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 5, 1971)

Comrade Editor:

Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, "Educated youths should go to the countryside," millions upon millions of educated youths of the country have actively gone to the mountainous areas and the countryside or returned to the countryside to participate in productive labor. There, they receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. The Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels have in the main paid close attention to re-educating educated youths who have come to the countryside. Work has been arranged for these educated youths, the work done is examined and the experience is summed up, so that many of these educated youths have made very fast progress.

However, some leading comrades of the communes and brigades do not pay sufficiently close attention to the work of re-educating the educated youths who have returned to the countryside. They hold that the educated youths who have returned to the countryside were born and have grown up in the countryside and are able to do the ordinary farm jobs, so that re-education for them is unnecessary. Some other leaders are of the opinion that the educated youths who have come to the countryside are subjects for education while those who have returned to the countryside are subjects to be used. For this reason, some educated youths who have returned to the countryside cherish the erroneous idea that "it is not necessary for us to receive re-education." On this question, I have a few opinions, which I now put forth for criticism and correction by all.

1. Chairman Mao once taught the youths: "Class struggle is the main subject you must learn." In my opinion, the educated youths who have "returned to the countryside" and those who have "come to the countryside" are different from each other only in form, but they are at one with each other in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Those people who only care whether or not the educated youths can do some farm jobs as the "criterion" of whether or not they need to receive re-education have been influenced by the fallacy, "One who is good in labor is also good politically," as disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. Their view is at variance with Chairman Mao's teachings.

2. With regard to the use of these educated youths, action should be taken in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive of training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and the educated youths who have come to the countryside and those who have returned to the countryside must be treated without discrimination.

3. In the past, the newspapers and other publications seldom carried articles of the experience in educating the educated youths who had returned to the countryside and reports on such education. It is proposed that more of these articles and reports should be published in the future so as to help the basic-level units in doing this work well.

- Chang Yeh-hsiao, an educated youth who has returned to the countryside in Shuiyüli brigade, Luanyang commune, Ch'ienhsi hsien, Hopei Province

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WATER CONSERVATION

A New Chapter in the History of Water Conservation in Minch'in Hsien, Kansu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 3, 1971)

From the fringe of the Tengri Desert came this exciting news: The people of Minch'in hsien, Kansu Province, have achieved great success in the work of developing and utilizing subterranean water. Since the spring of 1970, various communes and brigades in the whole hsien have universally launched activities for sinking wells to resist drought, creating an upsurge last winter and this spring. Over the past two years, the whole hsien has sunk a total of 15,000 wells of various types, and the acreage under well irrigation has reached 385,000 mow, accounting for 61 percent of the total grain acreage of the hsien.

This year, because of scanty spring and summer rainfall, a great reduction in the volume of river flow and a heavy decline in water storage in reservoirs, the whole hsien has universally utilized well water to irrigate farm fields, finally overcoming the drought the like of which had not been seen for many years, and reaping a bumper grain harvest. At present, this hsien, which had relied for a long time on grain supplies from the State, not only realized self-sufficiency in grain but also shipped out surplus grain in support of the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the State.

Making Investigation and Research and Popularizing the Creative Undertakings of the Masses

Agricultural production in Minch'in hsien was always backward in the past. The leadership squad of this hsien determinedly led the masses in conscientiously launching a movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, rapidly changing this backward appearance. Principal leadership members of the leadership squad of the hsien are all new people who arrived in Minch'in to take up their jobs only recently.

When the hsien was discussing this problem of irrigation in the winter of 1969, different views and different conclusions regarding Minch'in all came in their minds: Three sides of Minch'in were girded by the Tengri Desert with an annual rainfall of only over 100 millimeters and an annual evaporation of 2,670 millimeters. The whole hsien has only one river--the Shihyang. The Shihyang River originates from the northern foot of the Chilien Mountains and flows through the three hsien of Wuwei, Yungch'ang and Minch'in. Minch'in is located in the lower reaches of the river. The annual water flow of the Shihyang River is enough for less than one half of the total volume of water required to irrigate the fields of the hsien. Owing to the water shortage, the grain yield in the hsien had remained at a low level, averaging 100-200 catties per mow in normal years. Hence, the unanimous opinion was that the problem of water supply must be tackled in order to transform the appearance of Minch'in.

However, their opinion differed as to whether they could tackle the problem of water and how to tackle it. Some maintained that Minch'in had too much land and too little water and the contradiction could not be resolved. Some said: The two hsien in the upper reaches have less land and more water and the river water must be equally distributed, so we must have the water from the upper reaches. Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, some people espoused the idea that: "We must adjust the sowing acreage according to the available amount of water supply," advocating the abandonment large amounts of land. The influence of this idea lingered on.

These conflicting views gave the principal leadership members food for thought. They were of the opinion that the ideas that "we must have water from the upper reaches" and that "we must adjust the sowing acreage according to the available amount of water supply" were all erroneous; and these erroneous ideas all stemmed from one point: Minch'in was really short of water and there was no way to tackle the problem of water shortage.

Was it true that Minch'in really had no other sources of water supply? How should this problem of water shortage be correctly tackled? Chairman Mao's brilliant works "On Practice" and Chairman Mao's teachings regarding investigation and research pointed out the orientation for the leadership cadres. They realized that in order to really understand Minch'in and to correctly tackle the problem of water shortage, they had to proceed with the practice of the three revolutionary struggles, make conscientious investigations and research, and learn from the masses. Thereupon, Yeh Kuan-yu, chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee and Chin Ko-jen, vice chairman, both set out for the rural areas.

In tbe course of investigation and research, Yeh Kuan-yu and Chin Ko-jen learned from the old peasants' briefing about Minch'in: Minchin had a lot of sand and loose soil and low-lying land. The melted snow water from the Chilien Mountains seeped through the subterranean level of Minch'in. This, together with the fact that Minch'in was in a swamp area in former times, would indicate that there was an abundant supply of subterranean water. This simple discovery greatly enlightened them. But then did the people of Minch'in have a precedent for sinking wells to utilize subterranean water? They went deeper among the masses to make investigation and their views were further widened.

Chin Ko-jen made a visit to Tungfeng brigade of Tungchen commune which was situated in the lowest reaches of the Shihyang River on the fringes of the Tengri Desert. The per-mow grain yield here was between 80 and 100 catties in normal years and would drop to 30 catties during years of calamity. In the eyes of those people who advocated abandoning the land, such land should not be used for growing crops and the people here should consume grain supplied from the State.

But actual facts are not so. Using Tachai as an example, the Party branch of this brigade has since 1965 led the commune members in sinking wells to irrigate farms through self-reliance. They changed their history

of consuming State grain supplies in one year, realized the target of providing two mow of irrigated farms per capita with a per-capita grain share of 1,000 catties in two years, and realized the target of providing one pond well for each ten people in three years. This enabled the 4,200 mow of land of the whole brigade to be irrigated, raising the grain yield every year and making greater and greater contributions to the State.

In the course of investigations, they also discovered that another batch of brigades and production teams had also tackled the problem of water shortage by sinking wells in the same way as Tungfeng brigade did.

The masses' briefing about the natural conditions of Minch'in and their creative undertakings in sinking wells enabled them to correctly understand Minch'in, to find methods for transforming the drought conditions of Minch'in, and to see a beautiful future vista for Minch'in. They brought the investigation results to the hsien revolutionary committee for discussions. They made a unanimous decision: Be determined to arouse the masses and sink wells to resist drought through self-reliance. At a conference of cadres of the three levels in the hsien held in January 1970, the hsien leadership squad aroused the broad cadres to sum up the experience and lessons in undertaking water conservation over the past twenty years, putting forth a combat task of realizing well irrigation in the whole hsien with three years' strenuous battles. Thereupon, the people of Minch'in sounded the bugle for struggling against nature and made ready to unearth the subterranean water.

Breaking Through One Point To Guide the Whole Area

Chairman Mao taught us: "Any leadership personnel who refrain from acquiring concrete experience from individual events, from individual people or individual units at the lower levels, will certainly be unable to give overall guidance to their various units." Adhering to this teaching of Chairman Mao, the leadership squad of Minch'in hsien adopted the method of breaking through at one point in order to guide the sinking of wells so as to acquire experience for popularization in the whole hsien.

Sunchihhui brigade of Hungshaliang commune sank wells in 1965 but the wells often failed to yield water after put to use. As a result, some cadres and masses of this brigade lost their confidence in looking for subterranean water and inthe sinking of wells for resisting drought. The hsien leadership squad felt that resolving the problem of well-sinking for this brigade would have exemplary significance for the whole hsien. Accordingly, they sent cadres to squat-on-the-spot at this brigade.

In the spring of last year, the cadres who went to squat at this brigade made a detailed investigation into the brigade's previous work of sinking wells. They discovered that the subterranean water of Minch'in was a diffused overflow of melting snow from the Chilien Mountains and that this brigade had used cement to seal the walls of the well then they

sank wells in 1965. Thus, the cement stopped the subterranean water from flowing into the wells, causing the wells to accumulate little water or no water at all. But the most important thing was that some cadres of the leadership squad of this brigade had harbored the notion that "we harvest the crops when there is rain and give up the crops when there is no rain," lacking ambition and aspiration to win bumper harvests by sinking wells and resisting drought. Therefore, they failed to make investigation into the cause of the wells' lack of water, failed to sum up experience and lessons for making improvement, asserting that the method of sinking wells would not work and finally suspending their activities for sinking wells.

To cope with this situation, the cadres who were squatting-on-the-spot at this brigade first of all relentlessly revolutionized the brigade's leadership squad. The leadership cadres of the brigade raised their consciousness and started to lead the commune members to sink wells once again. Through repeated practice, they improved the method of making cement rings so as to raise the permeability of the cement rings. As a result, the newly completed wells can still provide ample water even after being continuously pumped for irrigating the land day and night. Thus, various production teams also sought to sink wells and the whole brigade sank a total of six pump wells and 340 native-type wells in the last year, increasing the well-irrigated acreage to 92 percent of the total cultivated acreage, achieving a large-margin increase in grain yield.

The leadership squads of various communes of the whole hsien were greatly educated by the experience of Sunchihhui brigade in its relentless revolutionization of the leadership squad and launching of well-sinking work, and by their deeds in sinking wells and boosting agricultural production all within the same year. They all penetrated to various production teams to relentlessly grasp the revolutionary construction of basic-level leadership squads, to conscientiously make investigation and research and to rely on the masses to resolve various contradictions, effectively promoting the penetrating development of the well-sinking movement in the whole hsien.

Self-Reliance in Achieving Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

In the course of energetically developing and utilizing subterranean water, the leadership squad of Minch'in hsien realized from the practice of various communes and brigades: The question of whether to rely solely on the State or to persist in self-reliance, and whether to rely on a minority of specialized personnel for sinking wells or to vigorously unfold a mass movement is a major question of whether or not to be able to develop water conservation undertakings with greater, faster, better, and more economical results. Tatan commune offers a clear example in this respect.

This commune had already intended to sink wells before the great proletarian cultural revolution, but wanted to rely on the State for sinking wells and to rely solely on pump wells in order to do away with native-type wells. As a result, when there was a hectic season for resisting drought in

mid-May 1970, only a small portion of the acreage was under well irrigation. After discovering this problem, members of the hsien leadership squad gave timely assistance to this commune's leadership squad in rectifying their ideas so as to arouse the masses to whip up an upsurge in sinking wells to resist the drought through self-reliance.

Since the beginning of last year, this commune has raised funds for sinking pump wells while simultaneously digging native-type wells that could produce beneficial results within one year. Numerous hoists were erected, waterwheels were turning incessantly, machines were humming, and the area of well-irrigated acreage was rapidly expanded. Over the past two years, they have sunk 60 pump wells, 1,400 cased wells, dug wells, and pond wells, basically realizing well-irrigation for the farm acreage of the whole commune.

The changes of Tatan commune greatly educated leadership members of the hsien. They actively implemented the guideline of "self-reliance," launched mass movements, effectively promoting the work of sinking wells.

The hsien leadership squad also implemented the guideline of "self-reliance" thoroughly to tackle the problem of well-sinking tools and water-lifting machines. With the initiative taken by the hsien leadership squad, a vigorous movement was rapidly created in the whole hsien to turn efforts to managing, manufacturing and repairing well-sinking tools and water-lifting machines. Workers of the hsien farm machine repairing and manufacturing plant displayed the spirit of daring to think and daring to act, and have since the beginning of this year produced over 370 units of water pumps at high speed, a batch of 150-type "Fengshou brand" well-sinking machines, as well as 16,000 parts or accessories for water-lifting machines.

The hsien Hydraulic Electric-Power Bureau and the electric power plant have set up farm machine repair factories or repair teams which have since the beginning of this year repaired over 4,000 sets (units) of water-lifting machines and farm machines and tools for the communes and brigades.

Since last year various production teams have raised funds to purchase a considerable quantity of water-lifting equipment, enabling the newly-sunk wells to play their role promptly.

Under the guidance of the guideline of "self-reliance," the broad mass of cadres and masses of Minch'in hsien have sought in the past two years to sink a total of 1,700 pump wells, amounting to ten times that of the aggregate total in the five years before 1970. They have also sunk 2,500 cased wells and pond wells, an increase of 1,000 as compared with the total number of the five years before 1970; they also excavated 11,000 native-type wells. By sinking wells and utilizing subterranean water, the hsien has insured an increase in grain yield every year.

- NCNA Correspondent
NCNA Reporter

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

People of Various Nationalities of Hunch'un Hsien, Kirin, Hold Aloft the Banner of Unity and Victory of the 9th Party Congress

- Ceaselessly strengthening revolutionary unit, promoting the development of revolution and production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 3, 1971)

(NCNA Changchun, December 2) Under the leadership of the Party committee at all levels, the people of various nationalities of Hunch'un hsien of the Yenpien Korean Nationality Autonomous Region, Kirin Province, hold aloft the banner of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress and learn from one another and unite closely with one another in the course of the three revolutionary movements. The entire hsien has shown a thriving development of revolution and production.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities of Hunch'un hsien have criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. With a view to transforming the backward features of frequent natural disasters and low yields, various communes and brigades in the whole hsien vigorously launched a mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture with a determination to radically cope with the three "disasters" of flood, windstorm and sandstorm which were the biggest menace to agricultural production. After the 9th Party Congress, responsible cadres of the hsien revolutionary committee led an investigation team to visit nearly 100 production brigades in 13 communes of the hsien, and joined the cadres of various nationalities and old poor peasants to make an investigation in order to find out facts about floods, windstorms and the movement of sand. After making such actual surveys at every commune and every brigade, they put down engineering plans for every project and every locality, rapidly formulating an administrative plan for the whole hsien and whipping up a fervent upsurge for the capital construction of farms and water conservation centering around the radical handling of the "three disasters."

In the course of their struggle to radically cope with the "three disasters," the cadres of various nationalities and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hunch'un hsien learned from one another, helped one another, and gave support to one another. Proceeding from the interest of the whole group, many communes and brigades complied with the requirement of the overall situation, vied with one another to shoulder the heaviest responsibilities, and fully realized friendship and unity among the people of various nationalities, thereby greatly speeding up the progress of farming and water conservation projects.

Over the past two years, they built over 300 large and small water conservation projects and completed two million cubic meters of earthwork; the total volume of engineering construction was equal to that of the five years prior to the cultural revolution, and quite a few projects produced beneficial results within one year after the construction. In addition, they also afforested a total of 31,000 mow of wind-break forest belts in 19 major wind gaps, laying a foundation for wind-breaking and the consolidation of drifting sand.

In the course of their own struggle practice, the people of various nationalities profoundly realized that the strengthening of revolutionary unity was a basic guarantee for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Inside Chinghsin commune, there are nine large ponds and over 20 small ponds between the Tumen River in the front and the Nanho River and Tungho River in the rear. During rainy seasons in the past, the rivers and ponds would overflow, causing flooding or waterlogging; and nearly half of the farm fields was forced to grow low-yield crops which could resist waterlogging.

Since the great cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities have made concerted efforts through exchange of labor and mutual assistance, and given prominence to indigenous methods, rapidly completing relatively large projects which bypass mountains and cut across brigades and which would not have been undertaken in the past. The construction of five pond embankments and flood dikes, which was undertaken but without success in the past, was completed now by a water conservation contingent composed of commune members of various nationalities after waging a battle for 28 days in the cold winter season.

Over the past two years, this commune has completed 600,000 cubic meters of earth work in engineering construction for building anti-flood dikes and waterlogging-prevention embankments around ponds as well as drainage canals. It also built five electric-power irrigation stations and two pump irrigation stations, turned the previously flooded swamps and ponds into fertile fields, and expanded the 900 mow of paddy fields to a total of 8,000 mow, putting an end to their history of eating tare for food this year. After the harnessing effort, the large ponds not only can irrigate fields but also breed two million fish fry, creating conditions for the development of multiple undertakings.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, inspiring deeds of mutual assistance among the various nationalities, mutual support and unity in combat are reported everywhere in Hunch'un hsien.

The third production team of Mengling brigade in Panshih commune is a Han nationality team and had a shortage of draft animals last year. The other three production teams of Korean nationality in this brigade took the initiative to assist them to tackle the difficulty, enabling the third production team to reap a bumper harvest. The third team this year opened up 100 mow of paddy fields but it encountered some difficulty in nursing seedlings due to lack of experience. The three teams of Korean nationality again sent personnel to teach the Han commune members farming techniques,

enabling their newly-opened rice fields to reap a good harvest. Upon hearing that a team of Korean nationality was having a shortage of vegetables, members of the third team fervently shipped vegetables to give it support.

Hsiweitzu brigade of Sanchiatzu commune is a model unit of nationality unity. The Korean and Han cadres of this brigade have achieved the goal of carrying out mutual study, mutual assistance, and mutual support in the course of their work, and make mutual discussions concerning administrative affairs, establishing profound class friendship. Under the leadership of these cadres, the masses of commune members of various nationalities in this brigade constantly recall past bitterness and compare it with their present happiness, and recollect the history of unity in combat of the people of various nationalities under the leadership of Chairman Mao, enabling the whole brigade to promote ceaselessly the tradition of nationality unity.

The revolutionary unity between the people of various nationalities of Hunch'un hsien, between the cadres and the masses, and between the military and the civilian population promotes the incessant development of revolution and production. Last year, agricultural production in the hsien surpassed the highest level in history with the emergence of a number of advanced units and communes and brigades whose average per-mow grain yield either surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" or reached the level beyond the "Yellow River." Despite the attack by natural disasters this year, the people of various nationalities have united together to resist the disasters courageously and again won a relatively good harvest in a year of severe disasters.

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Southwest China Minority Nationality Villages Thrive

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 8, 1971)

villages of the kutsung people, one of china's smallest minority nationalities in southwest china, are thriving, with terraced fields criss-crossed by irrigation ditches and herds of horses and cattle grazing at the foot of the ailao mountains.

the kutsung people lived in virgin forests under the rule by the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. there were only a little over 3,000 of them who lived in extreme want. the communist party and our great leader chairman mao pay warm attention to them. after liberation in 1949, the people's government helped them move out of the forests, build villages in chinping county of yunnan province and start agricultural production and livestock breeding. in response to chairman mao's call, they organized agricultural producers' cooperatives to develop collective production. this improved life year by year. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents in their attempt to restore capitalism spread the fallacy that "minority nationalities are backward" and in 1961 forced them to dissolve their co-op when the kutsung people were advancing on the road of socialism. many were compelled to return to the dense forests and again become primitive hunters. the great proletarian cultural revolution that started in 1966 seized back that portion of power usurped by liu shao-chi and his agents. once again the kutsung people launched into collective production. those who had gone to the forests returned to the villages. many said with deep feeling: "the party and chairman mao are concerned about us. the state helps us. we kutsungs must make our contribution to the socialist revolution and construction along with our brothers and sisters of other nationalities."

some kutsungs who returned from the forests in 1966 have built a new village. this 28-household village is now a production team of the hungwei people's commune. with the help of the commune, the team created over one hectare of paddy field and reclaimed 13 hectares of mountain slope in a few months. it has been self-sufficient in grain since 1968. it sold over seven tons of surplus grain to the state in 1970 for the first time, fulfilling their aspirations to make a contribution to the state. the team now has 10 hectares of well irrigated terraced paddy fields, 28 hectares of farmland on slopes, 20 draught animals and 50 pigs.

another production team near that village has been commended as an advanced unit in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. it is called a "tachai-type kutsung production team". situated on a mountain slope 1,600 metres above sea level, the team has created 17 hectares of terraced fields and dug 47 ditches with a total length of 50 kilometres through hanging cliffs to lead in spring water to transform dry land into paddy field. in digging the ditches, they did the work of surveying, designing, blasting and digging all by themselves by pooling collective wisdom, learning techniques from other production teams and displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing

neither hardship nor fatigue. despite a natural calamity which hit the ailao mountainous area in 1970, the team reaped a good harvest. apart from the grain for consumption by commune members and collective reserves, the team sold 12.5 tons of surplus grain to the state. it reaped another good grain harvest this year.

another production team of 40 households of kutsungs has successfully experimented with double cropping rice. kutsungs could only grow maize in the forests by primitive method before liberation.

determined to raise grain output, they set up experimental groups consisting of cadres and old and young people to trial plant double-cropping rice. at the same time they sent people to learn from the tai people who have experience, and they succeeded. they had a good harvest of double-cropping rice on a large acreage in 1970, with total output 38.8 per cent higher than in 1969. this year's output was 5 per cent higher than last year's

thanks to the help of the fraternal tai and han people, they are now able to cultivate sugar cane and cotton. they developed sideline production by making use of rattan, bamboo and other local resources. they set up farm tools repair workshops.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the kutsung people have dug 250 kilometres of canals and ditches, terraced 100 hectares of fields and created 400 hectares of farmland on slopes.

they have six primary schools and teachers trained from among themselves. the great majority of the school-age children are in school. political evening schools are run for adults to study chairman mao's works and learn to read and write. every village has a clinic with its own bare-foot doctors and the health of the commune members has improved. the kutsung people now are masters of the country and many of them are leading cadres at the brigade, commune and county levels.

EXEMPLARY BRIGADE

Northwest China Production Brigade Tames River

(NCNA-English Sian, Dec. 8, 1971)

peasants of a production brigade in shensi province, northwest china, have put a river under control after six years of effort and increased the brigade's grain output from 2.25 tons per hectare in 1964 to six tons this year. the village has overcome floods, waterlogging and drought and become an advanced unit. the commune members say that chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking has helped them achieve these successes.

the hsiaohsintsun village in changan county lies at the foot of the chinling mountains and the river flows south of it. whenever a flood came, the river

would overflow, breach dykes and turn land on either bank into swamps. in a long dry spell, the river would dry up.

after china's liberation in 1949, the peasants of the village embarked on the socialist road of collectivization in response to chairman mao's great call "get organized exclamation" they relied on their collective strength and improved the conditions. but the village remained vulnerable to natural disasters and yield was still low.

the socialist education movement in the rural areas in 1965 and the great proletarian cultural revolution beginning in 1966 aroused their enthusiasm. they took the national pace-setter, the tachai production brigade, as their example and resolved to transform the village and contribute to china's socialist construction.

the question was what should be tackled first in overcoming flood, waterlogging and drought. the brigade party branch organized the cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's brilliant work "on contradiction", in which he teaches: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." so they tried to find their principal contradiction. they analysed the causes for the natural disasters and concluded that the key problem was harnessing the river. for years sand has settled on the river-bed, making it several metres higher than the land on either bank. the river became swollen in time of heavy rainfall and flooded. in time of drought, the water seeped through the thick layer of sand along the bed and there was no other water for irrigating the fields. they decided to tackle this problem, starting with a dam to prevent flooding and store water.

they debated how deep the dam foundation should be. if it was shallow, the dam could only store flood water but not solve the seepage problem in time of drought. if it was deep, the water would seep through the sand in other directions. working with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the party branch secretary drew up a plan after making careful investigation and study. they dug two underground ditches and built a reservoir while laying the foundation of the dam, so that seeping water could flow into the reservoir through the ditches. in this way, they dealt with both problems and were able to expand the irrigated area.

the dam was destroyed by heavy torrents on four occasions in the course of construction. inspired by the dauntless revolutionary spirit described by chairman mao in his brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the builders kept going and finally completed the stone dam. they also built a flood-prevention stone dyke over one kilometre long along the river, 400 metres of underground ditchs and a reservoir. this put the river under control.

they then turned to the chronic waterlogging of large tracts along the river banks. a proposal was made that deep ditches be dug to drain the water away. members of the brigade studied chairman mao's "on contradiction" and drew inspiration from his teaching that "in given

conditions, every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposite." they began to think of ways to drain the waterlogged land and use the water to irrigate nearby farmland. the peasants and cadres discussed the matter. in line with chairman mao's teaching "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", a number of experienced poor peasants and cadres made repeated investigations and study of the waterlogged area. the land is high to the south and low to the north, so they dug ditches section by section to use water drained from the southern farm plots for irrigation. sluice-gates were built for each section, which are closed to store water or opened to drain it away, according to the varying needs at different seasons. in all, the cadres and members of the hsiaohsintsun production brigade have quarried 16,000 cubic metres of stone and built a total of 8 kilometres of ditches in the past four years. over 20 hectares of swamp and 53 hectares of waterlogged land, regarded as "beyond remedy" in the past, have been turned into farmland that gives high stable yields and produces two crops a year, rice and wheat.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Farewell Banquet for Albanian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1971)

the peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening warmly to bid farewell to all the comrades on the albanian journalists' delegation led by comrade stefi kotmilo.

attending the banquet were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking, and thoma naqe, resident correspondent of the albanian "zeri i popullit" in peking, and his wife.

present were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of the peking press circles and other departments concerned including lu ying, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, chang tzu-liang, peng hua, li lien-ching, chen chin-yuan, liu tung-hsin and li chin-shun.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania. lu ying, a leading member of the "people's daily", spoke first at the banquet.

he praised the heroic albanian people who, under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the albanian people's great leader and great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, had scored brilliant victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. he expressed the conviction that thanks to the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour, the albanian people will certainly fulfil successfully the fighting tasks set by the sixth party congress and make still more brilliant achievements. a great socialist beacon towering over europe, albania will shine still more brightly.

comrade lu ying said: "the albanian party of labour and the albanian people are loyal to marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, fear no brute force and dare to struggle; they always stand firmly in the van in the struggle to oppose u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and all reaction, in supporting the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations, and in the just struggle against the power politics of the two superpowers. this fearless proletarian revolutionary spirit and high principledness of the albanian comrades-in-arms have won high appraisal from the revolutionary people throughout the world and given us great inspiration. our two peoples are comrades-in-arms in the same trench and we will fight shoulder to shoulder, support and encourage each other till final victory."

he said that the chinese journalists would join their albanian comrades-in-arms in making concerted efforts to make the flower of friendship between the people of china and albania blossom still more magnificently.

in his speech, comrade stefi kotmilo said that the delegation's visit to china had enhanced the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of albania and china. "during our stay in china," he added, "we have seen and felt that the great chinese people boundlessly love the chinese communist party and their great leader, outstanding marxist-leninist and revolutionary chairman mao tsetung. rallying closely round the party and chairman mao and displaying the spirit of selflessness and infinite heroism, they grasp and implement chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary thinking and the marxist-leninist line formulated by him, and grasp and implement the principles and resolutions of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and the plenary sessions of the party's ninth central committee." he also spoke highly of the achievements scored by the chinese people in all fields of socialist construction.

comrade stefi kotmilo said that china's international prestige had grown unprecedentedly because of her achievements in the socialist revolution and construction, because of her resolute opposition to imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and all reaction, and her sincere support to the people of various countries fighting for freedom and independence.

he added that his delegation had brought the strong friendship and militant unity of the albanian people for the chinese people. during the visit, the delegation had witnessed the same strong friendship and militant unity of the chinese people for the albanian people. back home, the delegation would certainly convey this friendship and militant unity to the albanian people.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the comrades on the albanian visiting group led by tomor cerova, party secretary of the second district of tirana.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present at the meeting.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were leading members of the organizations concerned including yang kung-su, li lien-ching, ma chia-chun, chang yao, han kuang-yeh, chang yu-kuei and tao miao-fa.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Gives Official Reception to Welcome Visiting Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English London, Dec. 6, 1971)

eldon griffiths, parliamentary under-secretary of state for sport in the british government department of environment gave an official reception here today to welcome the chinese table tennis team now on a friendly visit to britain.

among those also present were anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and hector monro, parliamentary under-secretary of state for health and education, scottish office and other government officials.

present also were roger bannister, chairman of the sports council of britain; a.k. vint, president of the english table tennis association; charles wyles, chairman of e.t.t.a.; derek r. tremayne, general secretary of e.t.t.a.; and table tennis players of britain.

pei chien-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the chinese charge d'affaires in britain, and other chinese representatives attended the reception.

eldon griffiths extended warm welcome to the chinese table tennis team on behalf of the british government. he said, "it is the first occasion on which we have had the pleasure of receiving a representative national team from the people's republic of china." he stressed the importance of their visit, saying, "the importance of your visit clearly goes beyond the realm of sport. it represents a further step forward in the establishment of better relations between our peoples." he wished the chinese table tennis team's visit success.

chi yu-hua, head of the chinese table tennis team, thanked the british government for its warm welcome of the chinese team. he said, the purpose of the chinese team's visit to britain is to promote friendship between the two peoples and to learn from british players and the british people. he believed that the visit would be a success.

the chinese table tennis team with chi yu-hua as head and kuan hui-kuang as deputy head had arrived in london by air from stockholm in the morning. charles wyles, chairman of the english table-tennis association who had made a special trip to sweden to meet the chinese team, accompanied them on their journey to london.

chinese team was greeted at the airport by roger bannister, chairman of the sports council of britain; a.k. vint, president of e.t.t.a.; derek r. tremayne, general secretary of e.t.t.a.; and a number of british table tennis players.

pei chien-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim in britain, and other representatives from his office, as well as representatives of patriotic chinese residents in london were also at the airport to welcome the team.

CHINA AND CANADA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Canada Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Doctors

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Dec. 6, 1971)

hsu chung-fu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in canada, gave a reception here this evening in honour of chinese doctors chen wen-chieh and ha hsien-wen who are on a friendly visit to canada.

present at the reception upon invitation were canadian friends from the medical circles.

some members of the chinese embassy were also present.

at the end of the reception, two films dealing with chinese acupuncture anaethesia and a documentary on the archaeological findings unearthed during china's great proletarian cultural revolution were shown and warmly received by the audience.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese doctors were invited to take part in the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of mcgill university in montreal.

Chinese Badminton Team Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

the chinese badminton team led by tien hsueh-cheng returned to peking by air this evening after a friendly visit to canada upon invitation.

the team was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, cheng chi-hung, pai ping, chien ta-yueh and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese badminton coaches and players.

CHINA AND CHILE

Korean Pyongyang National Opera Troupe Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

wang yao-ting, head of the chinese exhibition group to the santiago international fair in chile this year, returned here by air today.

he was met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including wang wen-lin, wu fan-wu and sun so-chang. *Dec. 9, 1971*

armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Reception for Guinean Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, Dec. 7, 1971)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a reception here yesterday in honour of the guinean table tennis delegation which returned here from china on december 2. the delegation had participated in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking and paid a visit to china.

at the reception the guinean table tennis players warmly praised the great success of the tournament in strengthening the friendship between the peoples and players of the afro-asian countries.

the leader of the delegation said: "during the tournament, we had learned many things not only in the technical field but also in other fields."

guinean table tennis players also spoke of their impressions of their china visit.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND INDIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Farce of New Delhi"

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator under the title "farce of new delhi". it reads as follows:

a clumsy farce was staged in new delhi on december 6, 1971. with a great fanfare the indian government announced its "recognition" of the so-called "bangla desh" which had been engineered by itself. the indian government believes that its recognition will provide a legal cloak for the so-called "bangla desh". in fact, cunning has outwitted itself. this ugly performance by the indian expansionists only completely lays bare their wolfish ambition to annex east pakistan.

what stuff is this so-called "bangla desh"? everyone knows that it is only a plaything carried in the pocket of the indian reactionaries. the indian government collected several east pakistan secessionists, conferred on them the titles of "president", "prime minister" and "ministers" and then put up a signboard inscribed "provisional government of bangla desh". this small handful of pakistan national outcasts entrenched themselves in calcutta and new delhi, india, while government and military leaders of india such as indira gandhi and j. ram acted as their spokesmen and spoke unblushingly about the domestic and foreign policies of "bangla desh". no matter how much make-up the indian government may use, it cannot in the least change the puppet features of the so-called "provisional government of bangla desh".

the indian government's criminal act of engineering a so-called "bangla desh" is the consistent tactics used by the indian reactionaries in carrying out aggression and expansion against its neighbours. it invariably exerts the utmost effort to sow discord among the nationalities of its neighbours, grooms a number of running dogs which bark at its command, and engineers subversion and secession. it acted in this way against the tibetan region of china; and the record shows similar criminal actions it has taken against some of its other neighbours. in the present case toward pakistan, the indian government at first openly interfered in the internal affairs of pakistan by using some secessionists in east pakistan to put out the slogan of so-called "independence" and then launched a large-scale armed invasion against pakistan. this was followed by its flagrant recognition of the puppet regime of so-called "bangla desh". such aggressive acts by the indian government are identical with those carried out by japanese imperialism in its aggression against china in the past; the only difference is that they are more clumsy.

indian prime minister indira gandhi goes so far as to advertise her patronage of the "bangla desh" puppet regime as something which will "set an example of good neighbourliness". this is absurdity at its extreme. the east pakistan problem is entirely pakistan's internal affair which can be settled only by pakistan itself and in which no foreign country has the right to interfere.

however, the indian government, by means of armed subversion and armed aggression, has openly declared part of the territory of another sovereign country an "independent state", in an attempt to impose on that other country the puppet regime it has engineered itself. does this "example of good neighbourliness" mean that india's neighbours may send troops into india's west bengal, punjab, etc. and create a "west bangla desh" or "sikhstan"?

the indian government has the active support of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in all its sinister activities in rigging up a "bangla desh". in every step of its aggression it received close coordination from soviet revisionist social-imperialism. the soviet representative proposed on december 4 to "invite" a representative of the so-called "bangla desh" to the u.n. security council meeting. two days later, the indian government announced its recognition of "bangla desh". such is how soviet revisionist social-imperialism has been working hand in glove with the indian expansionists in doing evil. this fully exposed their reactionary features. the undisguised collusion of soviet revisionist social-imperialism with the indian reactionaries has aroused indignation from the people of asia and the world over.

but, however arrogant the indian expansionists may be and whatever support they may get from soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the puppet "bangla desh" will definitely come to no good end. it is not only opposed by the pakistan people but also bound to be opposed by all justice-unholding countries and people the world over. it can be predicted that the people in east pakistan will not submit to the rule of the puppet "bangla desh" imposed on them by the indian expansionists. in their just struggle against foreign aggression and for defending state sovereignty and territorial integrity, the pakistan people will certainly have the support of the people all over the world. if the indian reactionaries, who are blinded by inordinate ambition, stubbornly persist in their expansionist designs, they will certainly get badly battered.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Hokkaido Peasants' Visiting Group for Japan-China Friendship Exchanges Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

an 11-member japanese hokkaido peasants' visiting group for japan-china friendship exchanges arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china. the leader of the group is haruichi tomiya and the deputy leader is kazuo makino.

welcoming the group at the airport were leading members of departments concerned chang yu, liu yao-min, tuan yun and tai chih-chao, and representatives of peking peasants li yueh-chang and chang teh-chun.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Gives Reception for Nepalese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 6, 1971)

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse held a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the nepalese table tennis delegation back from the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present at the reception were: kumar khadga bikram shah, secretary of the national sports council of nepal; nara shamsher rana, head of the nepalese table tennis delegation and president of the all nepal table tennis association; bishwa pradhan, chief, and arjun bahadur singh, deputy chief, of the protocol department of the foreign ministry of the nepalese government, members of the delegation and others.

poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association and other nepalese friends were also present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visit of Pyongyang National Opera Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea.

attending the banquet were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the foreign ministry, the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wu teh, liu hsien-chuan, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, jen yun-chung, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, chen hsin-jen, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, liu chun, han hsu, chou po-ping and liu hsi-lin; and representatives of chinese literary and art workers.

present were sin in ha, leader, kim hyong won and chong chun hwan, deputy leaders, of the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea, and artistes of the troupe.

also present were kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, ma jang ok and yu song jin, counsellors, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

sin in ha, leader of the troupe, and wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, spoke at the banquet.

troupe leader sin in ha said: during our performance tour, the fraternal chinese people and literary and art workers saw the revolutionary national opera, "the sea of blood", which embodies the juche idea on literature and art of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, and highly appraised it. they have expressed firm support for and solidarity with the korean people's just struggle to oppose u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, to strive for the independent unification of the fatherland and to promote the complete triumph of socialism. this is a great encouragement to us. back home, we will certainly convey to our people the active support and solidarity of the chinese people and literary and art workers for the just cause of the korean people and literary and art workers as well as their friendship for the korean people.

he warmly praised the achievements made by the chinese people and literary and art workers during the great proletarian cultural revolution under the

leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party. "we regard your achievements as our own and heartily rejoice over them," he added.

sin in ha said: the korean people and literary and art workers set great store by their revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in blood with the chinese people and literary and art workers in the struggle against their common enemies, japanese militarism and u.s. imperialism. the korean people will, as always, continue to hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, hold high the banner of struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism, and always fight and win victory together with the fraternal chinese people and literary and art workers in the struggle against their common enemies.

in his speech, comrade wu ten congratulated the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea on its successful two-month performance tour of china. "the troupe's performance tour has further promoted the militant friendship and great unity of the people of china and korea," he said.

comrade wu ten said: under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade premier kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, the heroic korean people stand firmly at the eastern outpost of the struggle against imperialism and have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the military provocation and plots of aggression by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and their running dogs. following comrade premier kim il sung's teaching, the korean people have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, pushed forward the vigorous chollima movement from one high tide to another, and have scored splendid achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. under the guidance of comrade premier kim il sung's revolutionary idea on literature and art, the korean literary and art workers, like the rest of the korean people, have carried forward the fine tradition of national culture and created many revolutionary literary and art works in an effort to make literature and art a powerful ideological weapon for educating and encouraging the people with the revolutionary tradition and the communist spirit. we sincerely wish the fraternal korean people and literary and art workers new and still greater success in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the work to strive for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

comrade wu teh asked the korean comrades-in-arms to convey to the korean brothers and sisters now engaged in heroic struggles the friendly feelings of the chinese people for them.

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms got together happily and proposed toasts to the complete success of the performance tour of china of the korean pyongyang national opera troupe and to the daily strengthening of the revolutionary unity of the chinese and korean people and their literary and art workers. at the banquet, chinese and korean literary

and art workers sang songs in praise of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, and in praise of the great militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of the two countries.

Korean Pyongyang National Opera Troupe Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea led by sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of the democratic people's republic of korea, successfully concluded its performance tour of china and left peking for home by special train this afternoon.

the korean artists conveyed the profound revolutionary friendship of the fraternal korean people for the chinese people during their tour of more than two months. with feeling of reluctance at parting, more than 1,000 people were present at the railway station to bid the korean comrades-in-arms an affectionate farewell. they included people of the chinese capital, literary and art workers and staff members who were with the korean comrades-in-arms during the tour. they clasped the hands of the korean comrades-in-arms, thanking them for their great contribution to the enhancement of the militant friendship between the people of china and korea and wishing them new and still greater victories on the literary and art front under the leadership of premier kim il sung.

present at the railway station were wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister, wang kuo-chuan and ting hsi-lin, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned ting kuo-yu, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, tsao ke-chiang, chou po-ping and liu hsi-lin.

the peking railway station was today permeated with a very warm atmosphere of the friendship between the chinese and korean people. before the train started, the people waved bouquets and colourful ribbons and cheered repeatedly and rhythmically: "a warm send-off exclamation" the korean artists were deeply moved. many of them got on the train and came down again to warmly shake hands with the well-wishers again and again and bid them an affectionate farewell.

also present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy in peking.

ho chang-ming, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and others are accompanying the korean comrades-in-arms to china's border city of tantung.

Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 8, 1971)

the chinese scientific and technical delegation arrived here by train yesterday to attend the 12th session of the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation. the delegation is led by sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

the delegation was welcomed at the railway station by kong jin tae, chairman of the d.p.r.k. committee for foreign economic relations, wong dong gu, vice-minister of chemical industry, and other leading members of departments concerned.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

Peking Grand Ceremony Welcomes Men's and Women's Table Tennis Team of Korean People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

the chinese ministry of national defence and the state physical culture and sports commission held a grand ceremony at the peking workers' indoor stadium here this evening, warmly welcoming the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army now on a friendly visit to china. more than 13,000 spectators watched the excellent friendly exhibition between the players of china and korea.

this evening, the peking workers' indoor stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of militant friendship and close unity of the peoples and armed forces of china and korea. a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and a huge portrait of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung hung over the rostrum. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and korea. big streamers at the stadium read "warm welcome to the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

attending the welcoming ceremony and watching the exhibition were:

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hsin-ting, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general

staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; wang meng, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission; and leading members of chinese departments concerned ma wen-po, shen chien, yu pu-hsueh, wang lei, chai cheng-wen and kuo tung-chun; and

colonel kim jong han, leader of the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army and deputy head of a department under the combat training bureau of the ministry of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea; major hwang bong gap, deputy leader of the team and a staff officer of the mass sports department of the ministry of national defence; hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china; kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, and senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking; and other korean comrades here.

prior to the welcoming ceremony, yeh chien-ying, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, wang meng, ma wen-po, shen chien and other comrades met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with team leader kim jong han and deputy team leader hwang bong gap. present on the occasion were ambassador hyun jun keuk and military attache jang rae hyen.

guided by the national flags of the two countries, chinese and korean players marched into the arena to meet the spectators amid powerful strains of music. a long ovation rose in the hall. at the welcoming ceremony, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms exchanged pennons and souvenirs.

then, the table tennis team of the korean people's army took on the chinese people's liberation army team in an exhibition of the men's, women's and boys' singles events. the fine sportsmanship and excellent play of both teams drew round after round of warm applause from the spectators.

at the end of the friendly exhibition, comrades yeh chien-ying, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, wang meng, ma wen-po, shen chien and others, together with team leader kim jong han, deputy team leader hwang bong gap, ambassador hyun jun keuk, military attache jang rae hyen and other korean comrades, stepped down from the rostrum to shake hands with the players of the two countries and have pictures taken with them.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Government Experts Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

the experts delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade, left peking for home by train yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to china.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were leading members of chinese departments concerned including li chiang, han tsung-cheng, yuan hua-ping, chao chung-teh and chou ping.

also present were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and tran binh, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Hanoi Fetes Vietnam Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 8, 1971)

wang chin-chuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in viet nam, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam which had returned home after taking part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

ta quang chien, leader, and tran van tri, deputy leader, all the members and coaches, of the delegation were present at the banquet.

present also were le duc chinh, acting general-director of the general department of physical culture and sports, colonel nam ho, deputy head of the department of military training of the general staff of the viet nam people's army, vo van huong, deputy director of the first asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and le tung son, standing member of the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries.

wang chin-chuan and ta quang chien delivered cordial and friendly speeches at the banquet.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Sweden for Britain

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 6, 1971)

the chinese table

tennis team with chi yu-hua as head and kuan hui-kuang as deputy head left here for britain by air this morning after taking part in the 14th scandinavian table tennis championship contest and concluding a friendly visit to sweden.

borje bergqvist, secretary-general of the table tennis association of sweden, saw the chinese team off at the airport. present also at the airport was chang fa-tien, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

charles wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association, who had made a special trip here to meet the chinese team, left for britain by the same plane.

during its stay in sweden, the chinese team received a warm welcome and friendly hospitality from swedish friends of various circles. yesterday afternoon, it played its third friendship match with a swedish table tennis team in eslov. the national flags of sweden and china were hung in the competition hall. speaking amidst warm applause, ture petersson, chairman of the eslov municipal committee, extended welcome to the chinese guests coming from afar. he presented bouquets to the chinese and swedish table tennis teams and souvenirs to the players. the players of the two countries cordially shook hands and exchanged team pennants.

1,400 spectators watched the match. they again and again applauded the players of the two countries for their good sportsmanship and superb skill.

chang fa-tien, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, watched the match. also watching the match was charles wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association.

after the match, ture petersson gave a reception in honour of the chinese and swedish table tennis teams.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets President Nyerere on Tanganyika's Tenth Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china today sent a message to julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, expressing warm congratulations on the tenth anniversary of the independence of tanganyika on behalf of the chinese government and people. the message reads:

his excellency julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania,

dar es salaam

on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of tanganyika, i express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the tanzanian government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

since the independence of tanganyika and the founding of the united republic of tanzania, the tanzanian people, under your excellency's leadership, have waged unremitting struggles to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, oppose the subversive activities engineered by imperialism and develop their national economy and culture and have won great successes. in international affairs, the tanzanian government, consistently upholding justice, has opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and actively supported the national liberation movements in asia and africa, thus winning the praise and admiration of the afro-asian peoples. the chinese people express warm congratulations of the great successes scored by your country in the past 10 years and sincerely wish the tanzanian government and people continuous new and still greater victories under your excellency's leadership.

the chinese and tanzanian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted struggle of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and have thus forged a profound militant friendship. i am deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of the chinese and tanzanian governments and peoples, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will certainly be further developed.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

december 8, 1971

Peking Reception Marks 10th Anniversary of Independence of Tanganyika

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1971)

the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening celebrating the 10th anniversary of the independence of tanganyika.

attending were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

present at the reception were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned including kuo lu, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, hsieh hsin-ho and hao chien-kang.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant growth and consolidation of the friendship and relations of cooperation between the governments and people of china and tanzania.

Tanzanian Ambassador Gives Reception Celebrating 10th Anniversary of Independence of Tanzania Mainland (Tanganyika)

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

ambassador of the united republic of tanzanian to china r.s. wambura gave a cocktail and film show reception here this evening in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the independence of tanzania mainland (tanganyika).

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, acting chinese foreign minister, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned chen shu-fu, chen mu-hua, pan yu-hung, tiao ping-chang, hsia chih-hsu, huang tso-chen, yen chun, li ching-chuan and ting hsueh-sung.

also present were: van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association; frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

documentary films which reflect how the tanzanian people safeguard their national independence and develop the national economy were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Table Tennis Delegation Entertained by Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

mou ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in kampala, gave a reception on december 3 in honour of the ugandan table tennis delegation which returned home recently after taking part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, according to a report from kampala.

a.c.k. oboth-afumbi, ugandan minister of state for defence, responsible members of ugandan sports circles, other officials and friendly personages attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Premier Chou En-lai Informs President of United Arab Emirates of Chinese Government's Decision To Recognize His Country

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to zayid bin sultan alanahayan, president of the united arab emirates, informing him of the chinese government's decision to recognize his country. the message reads:

his highness president zayid bin sultan alanahayan,

the united arab emirates,

abu dhabi

i thank your highness for your friendly message addressed to me on the occasion of the independence of your country. i wish to take this opportunity to inform your highness that the chinese government has decided to recognize your country. may the united arab emirates enjoy prosperity and its people happiness. may the friendship between the peoples of china and the united arab emirates develop continuously.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, december 8, 1971

President of United Arab Emirates Zayid Bin Sultan Alanahayan Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Founding of His Country

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

zayid bin sultan alanahayan, president of the united arab emirates, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on december 3 on the founding of the united arab emirates. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking

it gives me great pleasure to bring to your excellency's notice that the emirates of abu dhabi, dubai, sharjah, ajman, umm al quwain and fujairah, following the termination of the special treaties previously held between them and the united kingdom, have decided, on this day the second of december 1971, to unite and form among themselves the state of the united arab emirates and to declare it as an independent state with complete sovereignty. the state declares its adherence to the charter of the united nations and that of the arab league. it also expresses its belief in the necessity of peaceful coexistence between all nations and international cooperation in all fields and confirms its intention to preserve the international peace. while expressing the willingness of my people and government to strengthen all relations with your excellency's people and government, i extend to your excellency my best wishes for your excellency's health and happiness and for your people's prosperity. with my highest esteem and respect.

zayid bin sultan alanahayan
president of the united arab emirates

abu dhabi, december 3, 1971

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Huang Hua Again Sternly Denounces Soviet, Indian Representatives for Scheming to Inject Representatives of "Bangla Desh" into Security Council Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 6, 1971)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china on the united nations security council, again denounced the soviet and indian representatives for their scheme to inject the representatives of the so-called "bangla desh" into the security council meeting. he made the denunciation in a speech at the council's urgent meeting this evening to continue discussion on the tension in the indo-pakistan subcontinent caused by india's armed aggression against pakistan. full text of his speech reads:

mr. president,

at our meeting, the soviet and indian representatives have repeatedly tried to sell to us their stuff of the so-called "bangla desh". they wanted us to join them in inviting to our meeting the representatives of the so-called "bangla desh" with red-carpet honours. what kind of thing is the "bangla desh" which the soviet and indian representatives have lauded so much? i think it will be useful to recall history in this respect, for there is no lack of similar instances in history.

in 1931, the japanese militarists launched an undeclared war against china and occupied the three provinces of northeast china. subsequently, they declared the establishment of a puppet government called "manchukuo". the leader of that government was none other than an traitor who had been reared over a long period by the japanese militarists. in so doing, the aim of the japanese militarists was to split china and perpetuate their occupation of the three provinces of northeast china. after its establishment, that puppet government won the recognition of the japanese militarists, hitler of germany and mussolini of italy. and what did the league of nations do about the japanese aggression against china? under the manipulation of certain powers, the league of nations tried to curry favour with japanese militarism at the expense of china's territory and sovereignty, so as to direct the japanese militarists' spearhead of aggression to the then soviet union. consequently, the league of nations did nothing in face of japanese aggression and let them have their own way. it was precisely under these circumstances that japanese militarism further expanded its war of aggression against china, occupying large expanses of china's territory. this greatly inflated the japanese imperialists' ambitious design for world hegemony, and at the same time abetted the german and italian fascists in their aggression and expansion in europe. all this finally led to the outbreak of world war ii. the events thereafter are well known to everyone present here. world war ii brought untold disaster and devastation to the people of various countries.

japanese militarism created the government of a so-called "manchukuo" in china; the german nazis fostered quisling governments in europe as well. however, the development of history is independent of man's will. today where has that so-called "manchukuo" gone? where are those quisling governments? what has happened to their creators? the "grandiose" plans of the japanese militarists, hitlerite and mussolini fascists for world domination went bankrupt. they were severely punished by the people of various countries. these historical facts are perhaps known even to the schoolboys, but the "erudite" mr. malik and indian ambassador seem to be ignorant of them.

now after launching an undeclared war of aggression against pakistan with the incitement and support of the soviet union, the indian expansionists, with the collaboration of the soviet government, created a government of the so-called "bangla desh" for the purpose of dismembering pakistan and perpetually occupying east pakistan. that is a neo-quisling government, a neo-"manchukuo" government. the indian government has already openly declared its recognition of that "government". probably, the soviet government will also declare its recognition of that "government" tomorrow or the day after tomorrow exclamation whether recognition or not, what people have now seen is that not only has the soviet government failed to condemn this neo-quisling government, neo-"manchukuo" government, but the soviet representative has shown most solicitous concern and wanted to invite the representatives of that "government" to the security council as angels and pay homage to the representatives of the so-called "bangla desh" as "heroes" of a national liberation movement and even wanted the others also to take off their hats and salute them.

we should be grateful to the soviet representative mr. malik for teaching us a very good lesson by negative example. he has enabled people to see all the more clearly the renegade features of the soviet leaders who have betrayed marxism-leninism, the great october revolution, the soviet people as well as the people of the whole world.

why are the leaders of the soviet union so interested in the "manchukuo" government, the quisling government of today? a reply was given in the tass statement yesterday, which constitutes a voluntary confession. according to that statement, the "secure boundaries" of the soviet union have all of a sudden been extended to the indo-pakistan subcontinent and the indian ocean. the aim of the soviet leaders is to gain control over the subcontinent, encircle china and strengthen its position in contending with the other superpower for world hegemony. what the soviet leaders of today are frantically seeking is the establishment of a great empire which the old tsars craved after but were unable to realize, a great empire controlling the whole eurasian continent.

in conclusion, i wish only to address a few words of good intention to mr. malik: please bear in mind the fate of "manchukuo", quislings and their behind-the-scenes boss exclamation

thank you, mr. president.

Chinese Delegation Gives Film Reception for Chinese Staff of UN Headquarters

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 6, 1971)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations gave a film reception at the u.n. library auditorium this evening for the chinese staff of the u.n. headquarters.

nearly 200 chinese staff members of the u.n. headquarters and their relatives attended the reception on invitation.

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation, fu hao, representative, wang hai-jung, hsing sung-yi and chang yung-kuan, alternate representatives, and ho li-liang, wife of vice-chairman of the chinese delegation huang hua, were present at the reception to meet the chinese staff of the u.n. headquarters. *Dec. 8, 1971*

the chinese colour film "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was shown at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Chinese Delegation Gives Film Reception for UN Correspondents of Various Countries

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 7, 1971)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations gave a film reception at the u.n. library auditorium this evening for the u.n. correspondents of various countries.

more than 130 u.n. correspondents of news agencies, newspapers, radio and television men and photographers of various countries as well as correspondents of the local press were present at the reception.

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the chinese delegation, as well as representative fu hao and alternate representative hsing sung-yi were also present to meet the pressmen and had a friendly talk with them.

the chinese colour film "the red detachment of women" was shown at the reception. the film was warmly welcomed by the guests.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Directors of Yugoslav Exhibition Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1971)

dusan strujic, director, and marija popovic, commercial director, and others of the exhibition group of the industrial exhibition of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, arrived in peking by air yesterday afternoon.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned chuang pu-sheng, li chien-hsiang and huang chao-hsuan.

ivo dragicevic, economic counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking, was present at the airport. /

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